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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennis, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are gised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tee, but are not responsible for any debts of the 6. ris:-WENUELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-STATESON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

SLAVES.

MOSSES

M'OTHER

IN LOTE TO

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being and that, under that state of things, so far from its boing true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress exited to interference with the instinction of of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERFERED with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invarion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to errey on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, AC-CORDING TO THE LAWS OF WAR ; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."--J. Q. Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 18.

## Selections.

SPEECH OF HON. J. HOLT, tta Dianer in Charleston, S. C., on the evening of

14th April, 1865. At a dinner given on the evening of the 14th of April, 1865, at the Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. b Major General Gillmore, to the guests on bard of the steamer Arago, invited by the Secretary of War to witness the ceremony of raising the unt of War to witness the ceremony of raising the United States flag on Fort Sounter on that day, Major General Anderson having been toasted, in the course of his reply paid a warm tribute to the screary of War, Major General Dix, and the Hon. I. Holt, for the support they had given him while in command of that fort; whereupon, being called apply the guests present, Mr. Holt spoke, in sub-

strange the satisfaction common to you all that seraphin, and who hath said: "Vergeance is infine femeral Anderson, and a part of his command, embraing that loyal and fearless man of God, the then that loyal and fearless man of God, the then chaplan of Sumter, have been spared to participate in the rejoicings of to-day, and to be with us to-math. Those august ceremonics derived a new Victory is often attended with dangers for the gace and dignity from the presence of these well-tied patriots. There is not a brick or stone in those wils which did not speak to us in their praise, while to my vision that glorious old flag, vindicated and redeemed at last, seemed to flutter in the sunlight e more proudly for having been unfurled by him he had so consecrated it by his valor. Of this soldier I may speak with confidence, as I shall with pleasure, since I had some personal knowledge of his bearing amid the trying scenes to which the bration in which you have been engaged so dis-

la the world's history it has occasionally happeneithat wicked statesmen and rulers have made great, and, for themselves, fatal mistakes in the choice of struments of their crimes. But of all the Manders of this class which have occurred, probably the most complete, the most disastrous for the plans of him who made it, was that committed by the trai-Floyd, when he selected, then Major, now Major reneral Anderson to command the forts of Charlesmilarbor. This was the more remarkable since by a rarely mistook his men, as is sufficiently shown a his assignment of Twiggs to the Department of the milarbor appointments and adjustments the military service, looking to a lubrication of the military service, looking to a lubrication of the military service, looking to a lubrication of of the military service, looking to a lubrication of the machinery of the rebellion, on which I will not make to comment. Great too have been the surfice and terzor of these wicked rulers, when they are found their trusted instruments failing in their hands; but perhaps few of these exhibitions have qualled that which was witnessed at Washington when the unfaltering fidelity of Major Anderson and his little command was first fully manifested. When intelligence reached the Capital. Lat by a of his little command was first fully manned.
When intelligence reached the Capital, that by a bid and dexterous movement this command had been transferred from Moultrie to Sumter, and was as from the disabled guns left behind, the emotions ale from the disabled guns left behind, the emotions of Flord were absolutely uncontrollable—emotions of mingled mortification and anguish and rage and saine. His fury seemed that of some baffled fiend, the discovers suddenly opening at his own feet the gilf of uin which he had been preparing for another. Over all the details of this passionate outburst of a conspirator, caught and entangled in his own tolk, the veil of official secrecy still hangs, and it may be that history will never be privileged to transfer this memorable scene to its pages. There is one, lowever, whose absence to-day we have all deplored, and to whom the nation is grateful for the masterly shiftly and lion-like courage with which be has ability and lion-like courage with which be has bright this rebellion in all the vicissitudes of its carrent your Secretary of War—who, were he here, would be a secretary of War—who, were he here, rold bear testimony to the truthfulness of my words.
the looked upon that scene, and the country needs
to be told that he looked upon it with scorn

and defiance.

With all that the garrison at Sumter endured, you must be familiar. Uncheered, beleagured, without provisions or adequate munitions of war, taunted and threatened by day and by night, they were complicit to without from home to beaut the construction. sied to witness from hour to hour the construction a girdle of batteries, slowing rising and pointing the gaus on the fort, without the authority on the art of its brave inmates to lift a hand to resent here insults, or to resist these deliberate and formidathese insults, or to resist these deliberate and formida-le preparations for their destruction. When, how-eter, the conflict came, and the blood of this hand-

Victory is often attended with dangers for the victors, quite as great as those that marked the battle, though of a totally different character. The crisis which the American people are now approaching cannot fail to present these dangers as belonging to those all-absorbing questions which must arise on the overthrow and dispersion of the rebel armies. The triumph which is being achieved by the republic is not one of mere material forces, but it is the triumph of truth, of justice, of honor, of loyalty, of freedom, and of civilization itself, and the very airs which kiss our flag are luminous with the moral glories which are inseparable from those victories and proven loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority of the country wants more states by the case of the case of the country wants more states and several ment the capital, and no more traitors in the capital and no more traitors in the spiral traitors and the spiral traitor in the capital and no more traitors in the spiral traitor where some and the capital and no more traitors in the spiral capital and no more traitors in the spiral

whom we can make no compromises, without, in the judgment of mankind, and at the bar of history, becoming criminals ourselves; without giving an absolute respectability and a new growth to the sentiment of treason in the South, and turning loose in these distracted States a band of unwhipped malefactors, with their hands filled with the seeds of another rebellion, to be by them scattered and planted at their will. As for the masses, the ignorant, deluded masses, who have blindly followed the standard of this revolt, let there be full and free pardon, if you will, on their sincere return to their allegiance; though it does seem to me that it would be but decent to allow these thrice guilty rebels a little time in which to wash the blood of our brothers from their hands before we hasten to offer them our own. But as for the original conspirators and leaders, who, through long years, in the Capitol, in the cabinet, and in the army too, deliberately prepared the rebellion; who, without the pretence of wrong or provocation, traitorously set it on foot; who have pressed it forward with all the malignity of fiends, and with all the cowardly, revolting cruelty of sava-

circumspection, but no haste. The country wants no more traitors in the Capital, and no more State

The triumph which is being achieved by the republic is not one of mere material forces, but it is the triumph of truth, of justice, of honor, of loyalty, of freedom, and of civilization itself, and the very airs which kiss our flag are luminous with the moral glories which are inseparable from these victories. From every church and praying household, aye, and from every devout heart in the land, a continual prayer should go up that the fruits of this prolonged and sanguinary conflict may not be suffered to perish, and that nothing may be done to abate the moral sugrandeur of the sacrifices which have been made, or to fling contempt upon the memories of those marty tyred armies which have so nobly died that liberty might live. But if the work is to pause while treason is only scotched, not killed; if the knife is to be stayed while there remains a single root of that candidate the country have offered on the red altars of war the bravest of its sons. It is the duty of the Government, not by words, for they are already found in our Constitution and laws, but it is its duty by stern and implacable action to stamp upon this monstrous crime against our national life, and upon the particides who have committed it, the brand of an undying infamy—an infamy so black and loaths some that the generation to which we belong shall shrink from it with horror, and those which are to follow us will recall it with a shudder. Let us be ware, lest under the impulses of a miscalled magnanitive, we impionally assume to be wiser than God in claiming that crime can be repressed without purishment.

Let it then be our fond and solemn trust that the Government will maintain to the cud the position which it has occupied from the beginning—that this is, in very deed, a war upon crime and criminals—triming with whom we cannot fraternize, with whom we can make no compromises, without, in the independent of mankind, and at the bar of history, because we shall have finded and graded by the mockey of institutions which who be more of instituti whom we can make no compromises, without, in the sky, our national anthen or will rise, mounting higher judgment of mankind, and at the bar of history, be- and higher, and swelling grander and grander, and

Southern Confederacy, then the country sprang like a giant from its lethargy, and was at once filled with jumpuless and purposes as grand as they were irrepressible. But while the nation rushed almost en mest to meet the enemy, it must be confessed that it did so with but dim and imperfect perceptions of the field of duty that was opening before it. When, however, the progress of events unmasked the true character of the rebellion, and laid bare in all their grants its intherent barbarisms and attrocities, as well as its ultimate aims, gradually at first, but rapid and conscience, as the timid dawn kindles blazingly into day; and now, the whole land, in council and in the field, has, as under a resistless inspiration from on high, seized the clanking fetter of the slave, and the bloody lash of his driver, and has flung them scornfully full into the face of the rebellion.

In answer to the graceful and generous compility and the source in the face of the rebellion.

In answer to the graceful and generous compility and for the field white the land and conscience, as the face of the rebellion.

In answer to the graceful and generous compility and the meant of our friend Major General and grant promited for the field of the face of the rebellion.

In answer to the graceful and generous compility and the source in the field of the face of the rebellion.

In answer to the graceful and generous compility and the meant of our friend Major General and grant promited for the field of the field of the face of the representation of the field with the field of the field with the field of the field with the field with its family to Indiana in 1817. There, also, all was a new country, and the last eighteen miles of the frontier.

A BRAHAM LINCOLN.

A Committee of the Union League of New York Kentucky, on the 12th of Februry, 1809. The story of this early life is one of the freshed in the sixth of the blood of near balf a million of our people—for these should every of the same plants of the blood of their adress, Mr. Johnson

John C. Fremont, Mr. Lincoln received one hun-

and the probability of the first special probability of the first

Lanche var true to his record, and as he had opportunity opposite the sophastric of the opposite. As the special content of the content of the opposite the special has been as the content of the conten

assassination as "a public calamity both to the North and the South," we must confess to some astonishment at the impudence which Mr. Fleming exhibits in writing his letter contradicting the correct statements. rect statement we made.

WHOLE NO. 1787.

When the horrible news was first received in Toronto, expressions of joy were heard from Southern refugees in other quarters than those of which we have spoken, and plenty of witnesses of the fact can be obtained if needed. In a short time, however, it was found that the expression of such sentiments was exciting too much indignation among Canadians of all parties, pro-Southern as well as pro-Northern, and the jubilant refugees began to hark back. They began to express great regret at the dreadful news from Washington; but such simulated feelings are no atonement for the first barbarous expressions of joy, and deceive none but those who wish to be deceived. When the horrible news was first received in To-

It was reported by some of the journals, and believed by some credulous minds, that Lee had seen
the futility of further fighting, and was ready now
to return to good citizenship and forswear rebellion.
There was, until a week ago, a desire with some
to condone treason and the desertion of his flag, in
this person, and to forgive his offences.

But the letter in question shows him as bitter and
graceless a traitor as Davis himself. He congratulates the rebel soldiery that their conduct has "endeared them to their countrymen," and he hids them

28.

y brewed,

WHITTIER. ril 4, 1865. t refrain from approaching will find you the octogenabetter earnm on the reccher, patriot, shines with 
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ight years of

WHIPPLE. ril 4, 1865. I do not err in

I do not err in years of your , 5th instant, easure to conJohn Agracious an age, with a large one, distin-t, boldness of an untiring reform on the cho of no man, gently sought right; and for

embering your to suffer re-small measure, of whom the nent you have ill even your d public honor be one of the ve you joyful birthday; but orbid. ermitted to see and the rebel-bells are ringits everywher

salvation is to future is glo-been sad and pont, I remain, GARRISON. April 4, 1865. Justice and the

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net man. re-and one to e understood, UR WRIGHT. ONT, AT,

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od, brutes, y come, d; nan! na sound ave seen

were read, and time, was a let-former parish-d and Boston-nonials to the t, Mt. Pleasant after which the ably. BROOKLYN, April 20th, 1864.

"Yonder is old Sumter!" exclaimed one of our passengers. "Is that Fort Sumter?" we inquired—"that dark mound rising out of the water, with a few tall spires in the dim distance beyond it?" Yes; sure enough, it was the old historic spot—the bourne of our pilgrimage—and my heart was in my mouth in an instant. The pilot of our good steamer. "Oceanus" turned the bow in towards the bar at six o'clock (of Thursday, the 13th), and we sped away towards the cradle of the rebellion. It is at once its cradle and its grave.

away towards the cradle of the rebellion. It is at once its cradle and its grave.

By sunset we were passing slowly in beside Morris Island, a low stretch of sand. Our ship's company stand silent on the upper deck as we pass Fort Wagner, beneath which lies buried the gallant Shaw. We all uncover our heads to his memory. Just ahead is Sumter—brown, battered, silent, lonely, in the quiet waves. Its broken walls are scarred hideously. Around it on its narrow beach lies a stratum of balls and broken iron several inches deep. No colors wave on its tall staff. As our steamer passes beneath its ruined walls, our two hundred passengers strike up the doxology, and on the still evening air rolls the glorious melody, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The sailors on a gunboat and two monitors take up the strain, and gunboat and two monitors take up the strain, and manning the yards pour forth a thundering cheer As we thread our way through the loyal fleet, we can out from the pilot-house, "General Lee has sur-rendered!" Then you should have heard then shout! Our band strikes up; other bands catch the infection, and Charleston harbor rings with the harbor rings with the "Rally round the flag."

the infection, and Charleston harbor rings with the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Rally round the flag."
At nine o'clock I went ashore with Col. Howard to call on Gen. Saxton. The streets were in gloomy darkness; Pompeii is not more awful in its ruins. No gas works are left, and no lucky man has yet "struck ile" in the doomed city. We groped along over broken pavements, and past houses where the horrid rents of the shell had torn through the fronts, horrid rents of the shell had torn through the fronts or laid half the roof open to the sky. We found Gen. Saxton quartered on the "Battery," Charles ton's fashionable promenade, in the deserted man sion of Charles Allston. The air of the courtyary was loaded with the fragrance of roses and the moci orange; but the mansion was stripped from garre to cellar. The Desaussure mansion near by, one the most aristocratic abode in Charleston, is a shat the most aristocratic abode in Charleston, is a snattered rain, with the marble mantels lying in broken fragments on the parlor and the bed-room floors. Nearly all the mansions in this once proud part of the guilty city are windowless; many of them roofless. Except a few negroes who have nestled in the deserted chambers, they are tenantless. A few of the slaveholding aristocracy have come back, and taken reluctantly the oath of allegiance to save the taken reluctantly the oath of altegrance to save the remnant of their property. Gen. Saxton says that these once braggart lords of the lash are now the most abject and eringing whipped spaniels who ever fawned for a crust of bread. With the exception of a few blockade-running speculators, who sent their profits abroad for investment, the merchants and planters of Charleston are hopelessly bankrupt. We saw the cashier of the Bank of Charleston come up the Commissary's door, and receive his pittance of bread and rice for his daily food, just as the refuge through Secretary Memminger's deserted and once splendid mansion; the remaining contraband in the desolate house told us, "Massa Memminger sent his money over to Europe; he be up in Nort Carolina; he be rich to-day." A gentleman in Charleston he be rich to-day." A gentleman in Charleston says that he saw on the books of a bank in Havana the sum of \$100,000 in gold credited to Jefferson Davis! Governor Aiken told me that if this were so, it must be the gift of friends; for, said he, "Mr. Davis spent all his salary, and is considered poor." Not only is the Charleston aristocracy bankrupt, but most of them are dead! Gov. Aiken said sadly enough, "Our most wealthy young men enlisted—many of them as privates; they are nearly all dead or in prison. South Carolina has among her whites nobody left but old men and little boys!" Truly, the iron has entered into Charleston's propoul, and she is the most blasted, blighted, brok hearted desolation on the face of this continent. He cup of misery is filled to the brim. I could not ex ult over her woeful wretchedness, although I fel that it was not one whit more than her stupendou sin has richly deserved. She has lived on the spoil of her plundered bondmen; now her turn has combondman to dwell in the deserted places of for the bondman to dwell in the deserted places of the slaveocrat. Robert Small, the famous negro-captain of the steamboat *Planter*, (who now has salary of \$1,800 as her commander), is able to give bread to half the bank-presidents and brokers of

My dear brother, you cannot conceive of the for lorn desolation of Charleston. Just imagine all the banks in Wall street, with all their doors and win dows gone—their fronts burst through with shells dows gone—their fronts burst through with shells— their floors covered knee-deep with scattered bank-books, checks and drafts—and the street in front grown with grass and weeds among the shattered pavements, and you have a fair picture of Broad street and East Eay street, the two commercia thoroughfares of the Palmetto City! The "Seces sion Hall" in Meeting street, in which the origina act of separation was passed, is a charred ruin, hardly one brick left upon another. In St. Michael's church one orick left upon another. In St. Michaels is church, a shell broke through the wall back of the pulpit and broke the Commandments which were graven on tablets of stone. The discriminating missile of death spared the three commandments, "Thou shalt not steal—thou shalt not kill—thou shalt not commit adultery." These were the very precepts that Charleston needed most. In fact, the shells seemed to have a special spite against the churches; and many of those sanctuaries in which the Gospel of Christ was ortured into a defence of oppression are now

On Saturday morning last, I was standing in from son. Just then, the band of the 127th Regimen came down Meeting street, playing Old John Brown most superbly. "Only listen to that in Charleston streets!" exclaimed Garrison, and we both broke into tears. I had many such startling and almost into tears. I had many such startling and almost incredible surprises during my visit. For example, I stood with Ward Beecher, Garrison, George Thompson, the English Reformer, and Theodore Tilton, beside the grave of John C. Calhoun in St. Phillips's church yard. It is a plain brick oblon tomb, covered with a marble slab, and bearing th single word CALHOUN. "There," said Garrison es a man whose name is decayed worse than hi lering form; the one may have a resurrection Several northern shells have fallen and burst close by that tomb! Did none of the bones in that sepulchre rattle when the voice of William Lloyd Garrison was heard at the grave'

mouth?

On that same day I stood beside George Thompson, Senator Wilson and Garrison, in Zion's church, before 3000 emancipated slaves How gracefully a freedman presented a bouquet of roses to Garrison, and with what eloquent words! How admirably the happy negroes understood and appreciated the finest points in George Thompson's speech, which was in language as elevated as if spoken in Parliament! How the roof resounded with shouts at the first mention of the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN! How we all wept when the vast assembly broke How we all wept when the vast assembly broke forth into the wild African strain, "Roll, Jordan, roll!" It was as if a hundred birds were let loose, and roll!" It was as if a hundred birds were let loose, and the whole air filled with melody. The audience resolved unanimously to hold the next anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Charleston! and Henry Ward Beecher was announced to preach "in this house to-morrow morning!" In the lower room I addressed one thousand well-dressed negro children; and when I inquired, "May I send an invitation to good Abraham Lincoln to come down and visit you?" a thousand little black hands went up with a shout. Alas! alas! we knew not went up with a shout. Alas! alas! we knew not that, at that very hour, their beloved benefactor was lying cold and silent in the East Room at Washing-

Of the thrilling scenes at the flag-raising in Fort Sumter, I have no time or power to write as they deserve. It was the most exciting moment of my life when that flag went up. "Whether in the body or out of the body, I could not tell." One of the finest things in the pageant was the appearance of Gen. Anderson as he stood at the head of the stairway, Anderson as he stood at the head of the stairway, and caught his first view of the interior of the fort. He controlled his emotion with much difficulty. He told me afterwards that he never could have recognized the spot; the osier baskets of sand which the rebels introduced not only metamorphosed the fort, but made it ten-fold stronger than before. Mr. Beechsr's speech reads well. In its delivery it lacked the electricity of an off-hand effort. It was received temply: but oh! when the tattered flag. d the electricity of an ou-mand the terred flag-ved tamely; but, oh! when the tattered flagfirst swung out to the breeze, and began to rise

towards the sky, did they not hear our shout to Charleston wharves? Anderson and Gillmore pulled first—then the rope came along to our part of the platform where a dozen of us laid hold "with a will." "Was not that a good pull for John Bull?" said George Thompson to me as he gave a hearty surge at the rope. When the flag reached the apex, the whole bay thundered with such a volley of cannon from ship and shore, that one might imagine the old battle of the Monitors renewed again. Then we grasped hands, shouted, embraced, and wept for joy. For in the rainbow of those stripes and stars we read the covenant that the deluge of blood was ended, and that the Ark of Freedom had rested at length upon its Ararat.

at length upon its Ararat.

Before I close this hurried letter, let me state tha Before I close this hurried letter, let me state that in company with Messrs. Beecher and George Thompson, I had a full, frank interview with Governor Aiken. He received us cordially. We found him opposed alike to secession and to Lincoln's emancipation act; he considers the war ended, and the Confederacy collapsed, as does every Southerner I saw. But he thinks that the pacification and permanent reconstruction of the Union will depend upon two things, viz: the temper of the Northern people and the character of the men sent South to reorganize the chaos. Mr. Beecher replied to him that when the South accepted the old Constitution again as their code, and bowed to its anti-slavery amendment in true loyalty, there was hardly anything that the North would not grant. But, he added, we may insist on "making an example of some of thing that the North would not grant. But, he added, we may insist on "enaking an example of some of the leaders in treason." Gov. Aiken is a courteous, kind-hearted gentleman of the old school, but lacks both the brains and the back-bone for a leader in the work of regenerating his native South Carolina. Seven thousand Charlestonians have taken the oath; fifteen obstinate traitors, in butternut uniform, still sit in the old jail with clenched teeth, swearing that they will die before they will forswear their idolized. they will die before they will forswear their idolized Davis and Disunion. Those fifteen fools are all that they will die before they will forswear their idolized Davis and Disunion. Those fifteen fools are all that remain visible of the vast concourse of jubilant revellers who with demoniac joy tore down the Republic's ensign four years ago. Its fall was hailed with a carnival of champagne and songs, and reckless revelries. That sacred flag was restored amid such solemn services of prayer and praise that the scene in Sumter may well be styled the grandest re-ligious ceremonial of our time.

T. L. C. Thine ever,

-New York Evangelist.

## GOLDWIN SMITH ON MR. COBDEN.

Professor Goldwin Smith writes to the Boston

. . " The goodness of Cobden's heart and The goodness of Cooden's heart and the purity of his motives made him not only influ-ential but popular in the House of Commons, with all except the most violent fanatics of the tory par-ty. His eloquence, simple, clear, earnest and ge-nial, flowed from his character as a stream from its spring. He never composed his speeches, but trust-ed that words would not be wanting to a full mind and a glowing heart. The most peculiar of his in-tellectual gifts was the perfect simplicity of view, which is likewise characteristic of Adam Smith and which is likewise characteristic of Adam Smith and of all great economists. He saw things exactly as they were. His modesty in his speeches, writings and conversation equalled his strength of conviction. His conversation, which was charming, and his letters (a selection of which would be most delightful and instructive) advanced his principles almost as much as his public speeches. much as his public speeches.

Few of those with whom he held intercour

could fail to venerate, none could fail to love him. He possessed, above all men, the talisman which wins hearts. Johnson said of Burke, that a stranger could not stand by his side for a moment to take shelter from the rain, without discovering that he was a remarkable man. Five minutes' conversation

was a remarkable man. Five minutes' conversation made you feel that Cobden was a good man.
Judged merely by his public speeches, he might have seemed a man of a single subject, or of a limited class of subjects. But his modesty led him to confine himself in public to questions with which he was specially familiar, and to pay an almost excessive deference to the special knowledge of others on topics to which they had given more attention. Though his education had been limited, he had enlarged his culture as he rose in life, and could talk with interest and intelligence on any theme. This 'cotton spinner' was not without a heart for beauty. 'There are two sublimities,' he said, 'in nature; one of rest, the other of motion—the distant Alps and Niagara.'

the gratitude of his political friends on the site his father's farm. This was his Caprera; and, like Garabaldi's Caprera, it was the un centre of one of the great movements of the age Never was there a more perfect picture than that country-house presented of English family life, of frugal enjoyment, simple hospitality, and the happiness that flows from duty, friendship and affection.

Each Sunday saw Cobden with his family walk-

ing by a pretty country path to the village church. Free (as the church of the future will be) from bigotry and sectarianism, he was yet a truly relig ous man, walking as in the presence of God, and horoughly valuing the religious character in others. He would scarcely have trusted any one whom he

He was accused by his enemies of being non-English, and of not loving his country. No man ever had a more thoroughly English heart, or loved his country better. But he loved her not as an isolated tyrant, but as a member of the great community of nations, and in just subordination to humani He knew that her interests were inextricably that of a man among his fellow-men lies, not in her enmities but in her friendships; and that the law of mutual good will, not of mutual hatred, was the h, as a nation of Christendom, she was bound to obey. Even her military security has been essentially practical by his policy of commercial alliances, which is uniting all the powers of Europe with us in a great confederacy, pledged to defend the common trade."

or divisive spirit.

Here is what the Anglo-African—a paper which has ever shown any disposition to cooperate with the American Anti-Slavery Society, and which has found pleasure in misrepresenting and abusing both the

## THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.

The following from Hon. George Bancroft's address, commemorative of President Lincoln, comprising, as it does, a significant allusion to Gen. Sherman's blunder, will be read with interest:

Even now it is nerving itself for a fresh struggle for continuance. The last winds from the South waft to us the sad intelligence that a man, who had surrounded himself with the glory of the most brilliant and most varied achievements, who but a week ago was named with affectionate pride among the greatest benefactors of his country and the ablest generals of all time, has usurped more than the whole power of the executive, and under the name of peace has revived slavery, and given security and political power to traitors from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. Why could he not remember the dying advice of Washington, never to draw the sword but for self-defence or the rights of his country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till

The low fling contained in the closing sentence of his country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till its work should be accomplished? And yet from his country, and when urawn, never to sneath it this tis work should be accomplished? And yet from this bad act, which the people with one united voice condemn, no great evil will follow save the shadow on his own fame. The individual, even in the greation of the united voice it as illustrating the animus of certain outsiders, who are impudently assuming to thrust their advice. ness of military glory, sinks into insignificance be-fore the resistless movements in the history of man. No one can turn back or stay the march of Provi-Both the Commonwealth and the Anglo-Afr

# The Diberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the AME AN ARTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the city of New York, on Tuesday, May 9th, at 10 o'clock,

The Executive Committee urge upon all the me bers of the Society a prompt attendance at this meet-ing. The questions to come before it are of the great est importance. Some members of the Commit propose, in view of the almost certain ratification of he Anti-Slavery Amendment of the United States meeting; while others would postpone such dissolu-tion until the ratification of that Amendment is officially proclaimed; and others, still, advocate con tinuing the Society's existence until all the civil rights

of the negro are secured.

Besides this, whichever of these views receives the nction of the Society, there is the further que whether the Standard shall be continued.

On these and other accounts, our deliberations wi be most interesting and important, and ought to assemble all the members and earnest friends of th Society.

The speakers on Tuesday morning will be WEX-ELL PHILLIPS, GEORGE THOMPSON, WM. LLOYI GARRISON, and Mrs. FRANCES E. HARPER.

The Society will meet for business on Tuesday at rnoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock, and probably, also, Wednesday forenoon and afternoon, in the Vestry of the

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

### A NEW-BORN ZEAL---WHAT MEANS IT

We have already briefly given our reasons why American Anti-Slavery Society, as a matter of good ense and self-respect; and, therefore, we shall not only advocate that measure at the approaching ann versary of the Society in New York, but termi ur connection with it on that occasion. In this judg ment we are sustained by the almost unanimous co viction of the present Executive Committee of the Society; and we shall take it for granted that the who have been entrusted for so many years with the management of the affairs of the Society, and whose sagacity and wisdom have never yet been impugne or questioned, fairly represent the feelings of those who are entitled to vote upon the question,—at least until their decision is made to the contrary. We are none the less satisfied that our judgment

sensible one from the ludicrous new-born zeal for the continuance of the Society manifested by those who have hitherto not only stood aloof from it-not only been indifferent to its existence—but who have on v rious occasions expressed themselves contemptuously n regard to it, or its admirably conducted organ the dard, and sought to divert aid from its treasury, and patronage from the paper. Suddenly, as the "old guard" are retiring in the full belief that the Society as consummated the great object for which it was o ganized-the abolition of slavery-these new-fledged converts (?) are profoundly impressed with the vast mportance of prolonging its existence! Thus, the monwealth, of last week, shows its deep concerabout it as follows :-

confine himself in public to questions with which he was specially familiar, and to pay an almost excessive deference to the special knowledge of others on topics to which they had given more attention. Though his education had been limited, he had enlarged his culture as he rose in life, and could talk with interest and intelligence on any theme. This 'cotton spinner' was not without a heart for beauty. 'There are two sublimities,' he said, 'in nature; one of rest, the other of motion—the distant Alps and Niagara.'

Whatever there may be sordid in commercial pursuits, it had not touched his nature. No man ever felt a deeper contempt for the pretensions of hoarded wealth. 'That man,' he exclaimed, speaking of a covetous and dictatorial millionaire, 'talks as' his words were shotted with sovereigns; and yet it is not money that deserves respect, but a generous use of it.'

His later years were spent (when he was not attending Parliament) at Dansford, a country-house in a beautiful district near Midhurst, built for him by the gratitude of his political friends on the site of his father's farm. This was his Caprera; and, like Garabaldii's Caprera; and, like Garabaldii's Caprera; and leaf of the companies of the American of service, and leaf of the companies of the companies and social freedom, we feel that not an instrumentality can now be smared that our anistrumentality can now be smared that our anistrumentality can now be smared that our anistrumentality can now he mare deal and the companies of the finite and social freedo KEEP THE GUN POINTED! We confess a deep re

social freedom, we feel that not an instrumentality can now be spared that ever was of service, and least of all the American Anti-Slavery Society. Keep the standard flying-ring out the bugle-note-on to charge! and abate no effort till the final victory

Hinc illæ lachrymæ! Considering the source when this comes, we must say that this is the most remark able exhibition of solicitude and "sorrow" we have seen for a long time! And we must add, further, tha the Commonwealth is not qualified to give any advice to the American Anti-Slavery Society, or to its Executive Committee, in a case of this kind. It has proved itself too unfair, too unjust, too factious in its rse, especially for the past year, to deserve to h listened to for a moment by the members of the Society concerning its operations. There is something

"Call it the American Suffrage Society." That vields the whole point. Let those who choose form an association for the extension of suffrage, but le nded for the best purposes of Providence with not the American Anti-Slavery Society be moulded to see of her neighbors; that her strength lay, as any such shape. If a majority of its members shall elect, at its annual meeting next week, to continue it we shall leave them to manage its affairs as they may think best, trusting nothing will be done in a partisi

> pleasure in misrepresenting and abusing both the Standard and Liberator-says in reference to the same matter:-

"We can excuse Sherman and Grant, to some ex tent, for using some degree of magnanimity towards these rebels; they did not understand with what dress, commemorative of President Lincoln, comprising, as it does, a significant allusion to Gen. Sherman's blunder, will be read with interest:

"The removal of the cause of the rebellion not only demanded by justice; it is the policy of mercy, making room for a wider clemency; it is the part of order against a chaos of controversy; its success brings with it true reconcilement, a lasting peace, a continuous growth of confidence through an assimilation of the social condition. Here is the fitting expression of the mourning of to-day. And let no lover of his country say that this warning is uncalled for. The cry is delusive that slavery is dead. Even now it is nerving itself for a fresh struggle for continuance. The last winds from the South waft to us the sad intelligence that a man, who had surrounded himself with the glory of the

The low fling contained in the closing sentence of be- who are impudently assuming to thrust their advice

No one can turn back or stay the march of Providence. No sentiment of despair may mix with our sorrow. We owe it to the memory of the dead, we owe it to the cause of popular liberty throughout the world, that the sudden crime which has taken the life of the President of the United States shall not produce the least impediment in the smooth course of public affairs."

Both the Commonwealth and the Anglo-African find it to their purpose to represent those who believe that the Society may now with dignity and propriety dissolve, as disposed to withdraw from all effort to place the colored population on a level with the white, in regard to their political rights. The imputation is a base one, and undeserving o serious refutation. Both the Commonwealth and the Anglo-African fir

Booth must have found it so. Even from so much as is now known, it fully appears that from his commi sion of the murder to the close of his earthly life, not a moment was free from physical suffering and

Theatre immediately after firing the fatal shot. This spur helped to identify the murderer, being recognized at the stable where Booth had hired his horse.

But how came the spur to be dropped?

The murderer's accomplice, Harrold, declares that it caught (another singular coincidence) in the U. S. flag which festooned the President's box, when Booth jumped from the box on to the stage, and tripping him up, occasioned that fracture of the leg which led to his capture. What must have been the agonies of that ride at full speed for life, every step causing the splinters of the fractured bone to lacerate the sur-

flight at first intended. The fugitives were obliged to go to the house of Dr. Mudge, near Port Tobacco, in Charles Co., Maryland, to have the broken leg attended to. Thence they went (Booth on crutches) to a neighboring awamp, where they lay concealed for several days, seeing their pursuers pass and repass, and anticipating capture every hour. The amount of their alarm may be estimated by the fact that they paid \$300 to be ferried across the Potomac by a negro in an old scow. This black man, too, was one of the struments in identifying and capturing them.

After this, they fell in with a small party of rebels, (one of them a captain, afterwards arrested,) who pursuers arrived at this point, the ferryman revealed to them the haunt of the rebel cantain, and he led them to the murderer's last hiding-place, the house of John and William Garrett, between Port Royal and Bowling Green, in Caroline Co., Virginia.

mad and dust by the necessary conditions of their vagabond life as to be mistaken for the gray of the Confederate uniform, though really of a different fabric and color. Their appearance was truly wretched. Booth was still on crutches, and his wound must have een constantly growing worse and more painful.

The Garretts thought the new comers very suspicious looking persons, and tried hard to get rid of them. They judiciously refused large offers of hire for their horses, feeling well-assured that the horses would not come back. It was thought dangerous to have Booth and Harrold in the house, and they therefore lived and slept (if under the circumstances they could sleep) in the barn; one of the owners meantime watching lest the horses should be stolen. At last came discovery, and the certainty of seizure. The murderer refusing to surrender, and threatening to sacrifice still more lives, he was shot by one of his pursuers, who aimed, he says, at the shoulder, intending to disable, not to kill him. But, either from inccurate aim on Corbett's part, or, as he thinks, from Booth's stooping at the moment of the discharge, the ball took place in the back of his head, nearly in the spot where he had shot the President.

This desperate villain had declared his intention not to be taken alive. Here again God arranged his fate otherwise. The shot paralyzed his arms, so that he could not destroy himself, and he lived three hours n great suffering, repeatedly begging those around to kill him. Surely, the way of the transgressor is

Enough is now known of the plan of assassination which was partially accomplished in Washington on the 14th of April, to render it almost certain that its perpetrators, and their accomplices, and their employ-ers, will all be detected and brought to justice. Secretary Stanton tells us that he has evidence that the plot was arranged in Canada and approved at Richmond. If evidence really exists that the Confederate Government had commissioned, and intended to reward, these murderers, it will in due time, no doubt, be spread before the world. But if such evidence reveals a distinct complicity of Jeff. Davis in the affair, the immediate announcement of this fact may assist in effecting the capture of that eminent felon. If he has not yet got out of the country, a large reward offered by the Government for his apprehension as an accomplice in the murder of President Lincoln would greatly increase the chances of his capture. And his escape, if he does effect it, will then be made under evidence shall be found really to justify this step, let warrants be prepared at once for the arrest of Jeff. Davis as an accomplice, before the fact, in that assassination which has thrilled the world with horror Let him flee (if his escape cannot be prevented) as a fugitive from civil as well as military justice, with the such demonstration of infamy fastened to his name as to make it needful to him to hide that name in obscurity, instead of claiming such credit and consideration as may belong even to a defeated leader .- c. K. w.

### 28TH CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF BOS-TON.

This Society, which has remained without a Pastor since the death of Theodore Parker, has now chosen Rev. David A. Wasson for its Minister, and he is to be installed on Sunday morning next, the 7th instant, at the Melodeon. Wendell Phillips will assist in the services of installation, and Mr. Wasson will then

give his introductory discourse.

The sermon before this Society last Sunday was given by Wendell Phillips, who took for his subject the reasons which made the sustaining of that pulpit neculiarly necessary.

Churches generally, he said, are institutions; and nstitutions, however indispensable, always tend to become nuisances. They are iron dresses for growing children. An institution, a house for an idea tends to become a dungeon, and, if continued too long, a charnel house. The effort to establish this Society was to establish a spring instead of a reservoir I consider it to be not an institution but a life. This pulpit has always taught that every man should keep his face turned to the light.

Ten years ago, the churches of this country almost unanimously bore the inscription-No Politics here. But what is Politics? The enactment of justice into law. This pulpit has constantly reminded the community of its duties in this department.

This religious Society has upheld the only unfettered pulpit in this city. It established also the first Lyceum which welcomed to its platform both sexes system in this country. It has taught the people to think for themselves. But the Lyceum is intellectual only, not religious; and in its Sunday services this Society has done its part to teach the people true religion.

It is hard to lift this country from the despotism of popular opinion; but let us not despair. Even the rches will yet come out of their darkness .- C. K. W.

#### NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION.

The Annual New England Anti-Slavery Con rill be held in Boston, at the MELODEON, on Wednesday, May 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Questions of great importance and interest, in rela-tion to the final Abolition of Slavery in the United States, will doubtless come before the Convention Il the old members of it, and all persons interested By order of the Managers of the Massachusette

Anti-Slavery Society, EDMUND QUINCY, President.

R. F. WALLCUT, Secretaries.

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The way of the transgressor is hard. J. Wilkes REMARKS AT THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF THE PRESIDENT, IN CONCORD, APRIL 27, 1865.

### BY R. W. EMERSON.

We meet under the gloom of a calamity which larkens down over the minds of good men in all civil ociety, as the fearful tidings travel over sea, over land, from country to country, like the shadow of an uncalculated eclipse over the planet. Old as history and manifold as are its tragedies, I doubt if any death has caused so much pain to mankind as this has caused, or will cause on its announcement; and this, not so nuch because nations are by modern arts brought so closely together, as because of the mysterious hopes and fears which, in the present day, are connected with the name and institutions of America. In this country, on Saturday, every one was struck

dumb, and saw, at first, only deep below deep, as he meditated on the ghastly blow. And, perhaps, at this hour, when the coffin which contains the dust of the President sets forward on its long march through mourning States, on its way to his home in Illinois, we might well be silent, and suffer the a viul voices of the time to thunder to us. Yes, but that first despair was brief: the man was not so to be mourned. He was the most active and hopeful of men, and his work had not perished; but acclamations of praise for the task he had accomplished burst out into a song of triumph, which even tears for his death cannot keep down. The President stood before us a man of the people

He was thoroughly American, had never crossed the sea, had never been spoiled by English insularity or French dissipation; a quite native, aboriginal man, a an acorn from the oak; no sping of foreigners, no frivolous accomplishments, Kentuckian born, working on a farm, a flat-boatman, a captain in the Blackhawk war, a country lawyer, a representative in the rural Legislature of Illinois,-on such modest foundations The clothes of these fugitives were so stained with the broad structure of his fame was laid. How slow ly, and yet by happily prepared steps, he came to his place! All of us remember,—it is only a history of five or six years,—the surprise and the disappointment of the country at his first nomination by the Convention at Chicago. Mr. Seward, then in the culnination of his good fame, was the favorite of the Eastern States. And when the new and comparatively unknown name of Lincoln was announced, (notwithstanding the report of the acclamations that Convention,) we heard the result coldly and sad-

ly. It seemed too rash, on a purely local reputation. o build so grave a trust, in such anxious times; and men naturally talked of the chances in politics as incalculable. But it turned out not to be chance. The profound good opinion which the people of Illinois and the West had conceived of him, and which they had imparted to their colleagues, that they might justify themselves to their constituents at home, was not rash, though they did not begin to know the riches of his worth. A plain man of the people, an extraordinary for-

tune attended him. Lord Bacon says, "Manifest virtues procure reputation; occult ones, fortune. He offered no shining qualities at the first encounter; he did not offend by superiority. He had a face and manner which disarmed suspicion, which inspired confidence, which confirmed good-will. He was a man without vices. He had a strong sense of duty, which it was very easy for him to obey. Then, he had what farmers call a long head; was excellent in working out the sum for himself; in arguing his case, and convincing you fairly and firmly. Then, it turned out that he was a great worker; had prodigious

faculty of performance; worked easily. A good worker is so rare; everybody has some disabling quality. In a host of young men that start together, and prom ise so many brilliant leaders for the next age, each fails on trial; one by bad health, one by conceit, or by love of pleasure, or lethargy, or an ugly temper,each has some disqualifying fault that throws him out of the career. But this man was sound to the core. cheerful, persistent, all right for labor, and liked noth-Then, he had a vast good nature, which made him

tolerant and accessible to all; fair-minded, leaning to the claim of the petitioner; affable, and not sensible to the affliction which the innumerable visits paid to him, when President, would have brought to any one else. And how this good-nature became a noble humanity, in many a tragic scene which the events of circumstances which will prevent his favorable recepinto partisanship in the Confederate cause. If the poor negro said of him, on an impressive occasion, 'Massa Linkum am eberywhere."

Then his broad good-humor, running easily into jocular talk, in which he delighted, and in which he excelled, was a rich gift to this wise man. It enabled him to keep his secret; to meet every kind of man. and every rank in society; to take off the edge of constable as well as the soldier on his track, and with the severest decisions; to mask his own purpose, and sound his companion; and to catch with true instinct the temper of every company he addressed. And, more than all, it is to a man of severe labor, in anxious and exhausting crises, the natural restorative, good as sleep, and is the protection of the over-driven brain against rancor and insanity. He is the author of a multitude of good sayings, so

disguised as pleasantries that it is certain they had no reputation at first but as jests; and only later, by the very acceptance and adoption they find in the mouths millions, turn out to be the wisdom of the hour. I am sure if this man had ruled in a period of less facility of printing, he would have become mythological in a very few years, like Æsop or Pilpay, or one of the Seven Wise Masters, by his fables and proverbs. But the weight and penetration of many passages in his letters, messages, and speeches, hidden now by the very closeness of their application to the moment, are destined hereafter to a wide fame. What pregnant definitions; what unerring common sense; what foresight; and, on great occasions, what lofty, and more than national, what humane tone! His brief speech at Gettysburg will not easily be surpassed by words on any recorded occasion. This, and one other American speech, that of John Brown to the court that tried him, and a part of Kossuth's speech at Birmingham, can only be compared with each other, and with no

His occupying the chair of State was a triumph of the good sense of mankind, and of the public con-science. This middle-class country had got a middleclass President, at last. Yes, in manners and sympathies, but not in powers, for his powers were super This man grew according to the need. His mind mastered the problem of the day; and, as the problem grew, so did his comprehension of it. Rarely was man so fitted to the event. In the midst of fears and jealousies, in the Babel of counsels and parties, this man wrought incessantly with all his might and all his honesty, laboring to find what the people wanted, and how to obtain that. It cannot be said there is any exaggeration of his worth. If ever a man was fairly tested, he was. There was no lack of resistance, no of slander, nor of ridicule. The times have allowed no State secrets; the nation has been in such ferment, such multitudes had to be trusted, that no secret could be kept. Every door was ajar, and we know all that

Then, what an occasion was the whirlwind of the war! Here was place for no holiday magistrate, no fair-weather sailor; the new pilot was hurried to the helm in a tornado. In four years,-four years of battle-days,-his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried, and never found wanting. There, by his courage, his justice, his even tem-per, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood a eroic figure in the centre of a heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time. Step by step he walked before them; slow with their slowness, quickening his march by theirs; the true man; father of his country, the pulse of twenty mil- He has decreed that, ere yet these States are one, ere

# lions throbbing in his heart, the thought of their

minds articulated by his tongue.

Adam Smith remarks that the axe, which in Hog. Adam Sintal remarks of British kings and worthies is rebraken's portraits of black and worthles here graved under those who have suffered at the black adds a certain lofty charm to the picture. And wh does not see, even in this tragedy so recent, how that the terror and ruin of the massacre are already burn. ing into glory around the victim? Far happier the watched the decay of his own faculties; to have seen -perhaps, even he,—the proverbial ingratitude

fate than to have lived to be wished away; to have iatesmen; to have seen mean men preferred. Had be not lived long enough to keep the greatest promise that ever man made to his fellow-men, -- the practical abolition of slavery? He had seen Tenne abolition of shavery seen Savannah, Charleston and Richmond surrende ed; had seen the main army of the rebellion lay down its arms. He had conquered the public opinion of Canada, England and France. Only Washington compare with him in fortune.

And what if it should turn out, in the unfolding of And what it is broaded the term; that this heroic deliverer could not longer serve us; that the repellion had touched its natural conclusion, and what remained to be done required new and uncor hands,—a new spirit born out of the ashes of the way and that Heaven, wishing to show the world a con pleted benefactor, shall make him serve his e even more by his death than by his life. Nations, like kings, are not good by facility and complains The kindness of kings consists in justice and strength." Easy good-nature has been the dangerous foible of the Republic, and it was necessary that its enemies should outrage it, and drive us to unwonted firmness, to secure the salvation of this country in the next ages.

The ancients believed in a serene and beautiful Genius which ruled in the affairs of nations; which, with a slow but stern justice, carried forward the for unes of certain chosen houses, weeding out single of. fenders, or offending families, and securing at last the firm prosperity of the favorites of Heaven. It was too narrow a view of the Eternal Nemesis. There is a serene Providence which rules the fate of nations, which makes little account of time, little of one generation or race, makes no account of disasters, conquers alike by what is called victory, thrusts aside enemy and obstruction, crushes everything immoral as inhi man, and obtains the ultimate triumph of the best race by the sacrifice of everything which resists the noral laws of the world. It makes its own instrunents, creates the man for the time, trains him in poverty, inspires his genius, and arms him for his task has given every race its own talent, and ordains that only that race which combines perfectly with the virtues of all shall endure.

#### SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE THOMPSON Before the Freedmen of Charleston, (S. C.,) in Zion Church, April 15, 1865.

Hon. GEROGE THOMPSON, on being introduced

This is a great day for me, as it is a great day for ou. You are joyful, and I am joyful. Your cup runneth over, so does mine. I rejoice because I have remembered you in bonds. As it happened with you when in bonds, I rejoice with you to day, being in freedom as I also am free.

This is a jubilee, a spectacle, on which God and the holy angels, and the spirits of the just made perfect look with approval.

This is an assembly that commands the sympathy of all the wise and good throughout the world. I can scarcely believe it true that I stand upon a platform or pulpit in the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, having before me the inspiring, magnificent spectacle of between three and four person who but yesterday were things, to-day are men and women. (Cheers.) It is hard to believe that I am at once in the cradle and the grave of treason, secession and slavery. (Cheers.) But yet I believe it is true; for since I came into your city, I have performed all the functions appertaining to a living, working man. I have walked, talked, ate and drunk.

What shall I say to you now that I am here ! To me it has been given to see two great, pure, signal glorious triumphs effected. To me has been given the unspeakable privilege of being a co-laborer with great struggle for British abolition-the abolition of the infernal slave trade, and its child slavery.

To me, also, it has been given to see their of heavenly grace a million of broken manacles, and Africa redeemed from her English spoiler.

Now it is my privilege to be the co-worker and comranion in joy of the Wilberforce of America-William Lloyd Garrison. For thirty years and more my heart has been with you; with you on the plantation, with you on the auction-block, with you in your unrequited toil, with you in your sufferings, separations, and scourgings; and now I am with you in your freedom. (Cheers.) You are no more slaves of these States, for God created all his children free. A little while ago I could say of my own country, but not of this:

"Slaves cannot breathe in England. If their lungs Inhale our air, that moment they are free."

Little did I think that on this 15th of April, 1865, I should be able to stand in the centre of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and say slaves cann breath in America. They touch this country's soil, their shackles fall, and they stand redeemed, free forever. (Cheers.)

The excellent member of Congress from Pennsyl vania has been talking to you of the future, of what its rights and its duties will be. And it is to me a matter of sincere gratification that you have pleading your cause to-day, and pleading it no less earnest elsewhere and in the high places of your republic, men of that excellent representative State, Pennsylva-My counsel to you would be, co-operate with those

excellent men. They want not only to make you peronally free, your bodies as well as the fruit of them. but they wish that you should be clothed with the privileges and rights of citizenship. Now. many objections will be urged to the granting

of this right, though it is your right according to the very principles upon which the nationality of this country rests. And though those scruples may be removed and prejudices conquered, that the hands of your friends may be strengthened, see that by your own conduct you justify all that your friends say it reference to your fitness and capacity not only to esercise those rights but, that power which belongs to citizens of the United States. You are citizens. But yesterday you were not even regarded as men. Tot were human beasts of burden; you were animatel, two-legged hoeing machines; you were bought and sold like beasts of burden.

But you are transformed into men and women to the President of the United States, for he is a man and no more, and each of you of the male sex is a man, and no less. Every principle upon which you government was founded, regards you as equally entitled with Abraham Lincoln himself to exercise the rights and privileges of citizenship. Now you have to be obedient to the laws.

And the leading members of Congress are with 100 The praying people of the North are with you. you know. They sought you with their prayers while you were yet slaves, while yet secluded. Since Get erals Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Banks have given them permission to traverse the coast and soil of this country, they have come down to you i the shape of teachers who have been appointed to administer to your temporal and physical wants and prove that the North is awake, and has put on the garments of repentance, trying to make restitution to you in that they saw the anguish of your souls. God also is with you. He has been rising the storm that he shaken this land; he has directed the whirlwind

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een the dangerous necessary that its e us to unwonted this country in ne and beautiful f nations; which, forward the for ding out single ofecuring at last the Heaven. It was emesis. There is little of one gendisasters, conquere rusts aside enemy immoral as inhu umph of the best which resists the es its own instrume, trains him is ns him for his task alent, and ordains perfectly with the

THOMPSON, (S. C.,) in Zion ful. Your cup runbecause I have reappened with you

u to day, being in just made perfect inds the sympathy nd upon a platform on, in the State of the inspiring, mage and four person o-day are men and believe that I am at believe it is true :

ave performed all

g, working man. I

t I am here ! To great, pure, signal, a co-laborer with ed the way in the -the abolition of ld slavery. nting at the thr oken manacles, and spoiler. co-worker and con America-William and more my heart he plantation, with

in your unrequits, separations, and u in your freedom. es of these States, y, but not of this . If their lungs to free." th of April, 1865, I entre of the city o say slaves cannot this country's soil, redeemed, free for

ess from Pennsylhe future, of what And it is to me you have pleading t no less earnestly of your republic, State, Pennaylva operate with those y to make you perthe fruit of them,

clothed with the

red to the granting ht according to the nationality of this cruples may be rethat the hands of , see that by your our friends say in ity not only to ex-which belongs to are citizens. But ded as men. You u were animated, were bought and

and women, equal es, for he is a man the male sex is a upon which your you as equally enelf to exercise the ... Now you have gress are with you.

e with you. This heir prayers while aded. Since Generidan and Banks eridan and base erse the coast and the down to you in a appointed to ad-yaical wants, and has put on the gar-contitution to you restitution to you r souls. God also he storm that has the whirlwind.

e Constitution is established in its former exthe slave shall be free, and justice satisfied. and the slave snan we need, and justice satisfied.

America tried the experiment in 1789 of establishing America uncontinent a Government founded upon a opposite of human rights. It founded a Governompromise or complexional differences. It built a temple of the state pol all its tribes but one to enter into it. It shut out class, and that was your class. There was no nee for the negro there. The ordinary term of a home for the negro by. Where is the Union now?

human me has gone by the term one of The old edifice will have at least to be raised upo The old called upon a solid, and more enduring foundation is the time. Let the fundamental law upor her is the time. Let the ruddamental law upon which the first temple has faller, so shall the second. Sound policy, as well as duty, dictates to people of this country that they should base their non upon a righteous principle.

What is it we who come from Europe ask the people What is it we will come round corresponds the people of America to do? What was my cry when I came here more than thirty years ago? Did I come seekiere more than the Government? No! My message he people of this country was simply to loose the ands of wickedness, and to let the oppressed go free. That was my measage. Say unto my people, Break ner yoke. I said it was for the interest of all to do

Thave for the last fourteen months and more been elling over the North. But what a revolution is taken place there,! Thirty years ago, America nomited me out of her mouth. She spewed me forth, and drove me from her shores as a disturber, a firebrind, an incendiary.

During the thirty years that have elapsed between

or first and last visit, a revolution has taken place at North. I left the colleges on the side of slavery. returned, and found the colleges on the side of liber I left America when there was but one man in shouse of Congress who dared to present an antiexery petition. I returned, and found scarce a man ress who would not deem himself honored by eing selected to present such a petition. I left taggica with the newspapers of the country and the herature of the country on the side of slavery. Itarged, and found the newspapers and literature, the bet and most popular works published in the country, on the side of freedom. I find the man who towers he highest in the estimation of the people of the North is the man most earnestly, most sincerely, most occompromisingly devoted to the cause of freedom, ersal, impartial freedom.

I left America with the government itself on the ale of slavery -a slaveholder in the chair, and slaveolders ruling by them in the Senate and House of presentatives. Slaveholders had a great represenution. Slaveholders governed East and West, North ad South. They were not only lords on their own plantations, not only rulers of these sunny estates of the South, but absolute tryrants over the whole counry. And I was sensible, in fine more sensible of slarefy at Washington, than I am now sensible of the ence of slavery at the South.

lostead of Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, a slaveler, in the chair, I find when the men appointed al to select a Chief Magistrate, they passed over the heals of all the slaveholders of this continent. They di not even select one of the greatest in eloquence, best versed in political chicanery, but they selected me of humble origin, born, it is true, in a slave State, luta self-made man in a free State, a rail-splitter, a rist soldier, honest Abraham Lincoln.

All the dominant, overruling elements are enlisted m your side. The great majority of the North have clared solemnly, in National Convention assembled, that slavery has been the cause of this late rebellion They say it is adverse to republican institutions, and refere must be utterly and forever abolished on dissil All the elements to-day are in your favor. Soread your sails, and catch the auspicious breeze our President is with you in sympathy, in purpose athe exercise of those large powers with which he sentrusted. He has spoken the word, and will not be entent until that word is incarnated with the freeom of every slave in the United States.

## EXPRESSIONS OF THE PREEDMEN.

OFFICE SUP'T OF FREEDMEN. HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 22, 1865. FRIEND GARRISON-At a meeting of the " Coundef Administration," held at Mitchelville, yesterby, Resolutions, commemorative of the recent sad mination of the President were adopted

As you will have the people of that town fresh in memory, it occurred to me that you will be inerested to see this expression of their feelings, and tossibly may deem it not improper to give them a vateorner in the Liberator. Regretting that events quite unexpected cut short

your Southern visit, and prevented the opportunity tehoped for of seeing you again more at leisure, I remain, most truly and affectionately, Your obedient servant, J. G. DODGE.

## RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at a meeting of the "Council of Administr tion" at Mitchelville, Hilton Head, S. C., April 21,

Whereas, the "Council of Administration" of the forn of Mitchelville, on Hilton Head Island, S. C., membled this 21st day of April, A. D. 1865, having samed of the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Presi tent of the United States, by the hand of a wicked and murderous assassin, seriously affecting the wellbeing of the nation, and in an especial manner the best iltrests of the colored people, from whose neck the Toke of bondage has been so recently removed, through the promptings of his truly Christian heart, void improve the occasion for giving utterance to he sad feelings which seek expression in this hour of dep affliction. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of Mitchfille, look upon the death of the Chief Magistrate door country as a national calamity, and an irreresible loss beyond the power of words to express, stering the land with gloom and sorrow, mourning ud desolation. An event so appalling as the assas station of our beloved President we feel to be a fitnemento of the bloody times in which we live. Resolved, That in view of the murder of our Chief ugistrate, and the further efforts of the assassing take the lives of other members of the Government, cannot but recognize the barbarously wicked motres which have actuated the leaders of the rebelin for many years; and while we are constrained bijudge them criminals of the deepest dye, and worst enemies of mankind, deserving the worst mishment due their infamous deeds, we will not man is moment of our solemn sadness by encouraging edings of vindictive revenge, but leave them to Him to "doeth all things well," and has said, "Ven-

pance is mine, I will repay." Resolved, That viewing the wisdom and Christian Achetism displayed by the President in the managesent of the terribly bloody conflict in which the nain his been engaged during the past four years, and of that most memorable act proclaiming Liberty to at race, we would not fail to acknowledge the hand Almighty God, who has crowned the career of this muand good man with a blessed immortality, sealby his blood, and embalmed him in the memory future generations.

Removed, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy the family of the lamented dead in this hour of heir deep bereavement.

Resolved, That we wear crape upon our left arm bring the remainder of this month.

President Johnson's temporary residence funded by the late President's body-guard, composed d shandred picked men, chosen one from each county a Ohio. Detachments of these relieve each other, ad suitable precaution is used to prevent the ingress

#### DEATH OF WILLIAM BUFFUM.

DETROIT, (Mich.) April 20, 1865. DEAR MR. GARRISON—We reached this city on the day the appalling tidings from Washington were filling the land with consternation and grief. The newspapers, the milroad engines, the street-cars, publie and private buildings were every where draped with the tokens of mourning that told to the eye the tide of woe setting in to such a flood of national sorrow as was never before known in this country, or perhaps the world, on the death of a single individual.

On taking up the Detroit Tribune, I was grieved to see the notice of the death of WILLIAM BUFFUM, one of the oldest and best friends of the colored people in this city. He and his bereaved family were endeared to us, as so many other Anti-Slavery families are from Maine to Michigan, for the personal kindness received in our fourteen years' mission of antislavery pilgrimage. It is eleven years since we visited Detroit, and were then welcomed and our ears pleased with the Thee and the Thou of this friendly family, as we talked of their own dear Anti-Slavery friends in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

And now, by the all-wise disposing Providence, we were to meet the daughters and their lovely mother in this sudden and great affliction-and to go over with them tenderly the retrospect of the labors and love of the departed of their circle of friends and relatives in the divine cause of human freedom-Arnold Buffum, (the brother.) Effingham L. Capron and

nold Buffum, (the brother.) Effingham L. Capron and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Earle, Cyrus Burleigh, and so recently, Nathaniel B. Borden.

We felt afresh how blessed it was to have had a part in those days when its disciples were few and despised in bringing the coming of the kingdom of Liberty in our beloved land.

William Buffum died on April 13th, after four days' illness with congestion of the lungs. The burial was from Christ Church. And the solemn grandeur of the service was most impressive. As the stately verses were read, "Lord, thou hast been our refuge in all generations; before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made, thou art God from everlasting to everlasting to everlasting to Toky. A service was his proposed to the proposed t thou art God from everlasting to everlasting"-I looked up, and was touched deeply to see that half of the mourners of this good man were the colored women and children he has taught for the last five years, every Sunday, even to the last one of his life. The sight reminded me that President Lincoln has no sincerer mourners than the affectionate, loyal hearted colored millions he proclaimed free forever.

## SALLIE HOLLEY.

## PROGRESS.

On Monday, May 1st, after considerable discussion, an order was passed in the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Trustees of the Public Library to make the necessary arrangements for opening the Readingroom of that institution to the public from 5 to 10 o'clock, P. M. on Sundays. This arrangement is directed to commence on the 13th instant, Sunday after next. The question on the passage of the order was taken by a yea and nay vote, as follows :-

Yeas-Aldermen Dana, Davies, Denio, Messinger, Nash, Sprague, Tyler-7. Nays-Aldermen Gaffield, Marsh, Porter, Standish

have left Philadelphia for their home in Iowa. The Trenton State Gazette, speaking of their visit to the to seek the privilege, yesterday morning, of visiting the Children's Home, and speaking to those little ones in a manner peculiarly pleasing and acceptable. The incidents that were related to illustrate the Gospel so pure and simple that the smallest child could comprehend their meaning, and yet so beautiful and eloquent, that those of 'larger growth' were moved by their power. It was a meeting that will long be remembered. The sparkling eyes, and the smile of joy and gladness that beamed from every face, showed that such instruction was highly appreciated by the chil-

NEVER A DEATH SO MOURNED. Whether refer ence be had to any nation or to all nations, it may be thr safely affirmed that never has a death been so mourned as that of Abraham Lincoln. And it can be as truly declared that, of all the millions whose hearts have been wrung by the recent awful tragedy, none have felt, because none have had such cause to feel, this great bereavement like the colored population of the South, whose chains have been broken and whose liberties secured by the flat of the martyred patriot.

In another column we publish a series of appropriate resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the "Council of Administration" at Mitchelville, Hilton Head, S. C. on the 21st ult. Mitchelville is a village recently sprung into existence, of three thousand freedmen, sprung into existence, of three thousand freedmen, who have chosen their own town officers, and manage their own affairs in a very creditable manner. We attended and addressed a crowded meeting in that village, during our recent visit, in company with Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Judge Kelley, Theodore Tilton, Judge Kellogg, George Thompson, General Little-field, and others, and the occasion was thrilling be-

FIRST GREAT MEETING IN CHARLESTON. During our brief sojourn in Charleston, we had the unspeak able satisfaction of attending three immense gatherings of the freedmen in that city. We give, in our present number, a report of the proceedings of the first meeting at Zion Church, as furnished by the Charleston Courier of the 17th ult. We are sure that, imperfect as it is,-and in a few instances scarcely intelligible as to the sentiments uttered,-it will be pe rused with great interest. Who that was present will

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE WITH FREEDMEN AND REBELS? This is the title of a sermon preached by Rev. H. M. Dexter in Berkeley street Church, April 23d, and now published at the request of his congre gation, by Nichols and Noyes, 117 Washington street. It is a discourse of marked ability. Its delivery called forth applause from the congregation.

Hon. Charles Sumner has accepted an invitation from our city authorities to deliver a eulogy on the life and public services of President Lincoln, probably in the Music Hall, Thursday, June 1st. The Handel and Haydn Society, augmented to six hundred voices, have tendered their services. It is also contemplated to have a procession of trades and societies.

Acknowledgment. We acknowledge the receipt of twenty dollars from Gerrit Smith, towards raising a fund for the destitute family of that intrepid and untiring friend of the slave, and of the cause of universal freedom, in whose behalf he laid down his life, the late Daniel Foster. May others feel moved to imitate this example of liberality. tation from our city authorities to deliver a eulogy on

the late Daniel Foster. May others feel moved to monitors Adams. imitate this example of liberality.

THE FUNERAL AT WASHINGTON

One of the most touching sights in the procession was a battallion of scarred and maimed veterans, with bandaged limbs and heads, with an arm or leg gone, but hobbling along on crutches, determined that their homage to their great chief should be as sincere as that of their companions. Then came the Golored Benevolent Associations, with their banners draped, and their walk and mice the very impersonation of sorrow.

and their walk and mien the very impersonation of sorrow.

The procession was almost two hours in passing a given point, and the head of it had actually begun to disperse at the Capitol before the rear of the column had passed beyond the Treasury Department.

On the arrival at the eastern gate of the Capitol, the remains were conveyed into the rotunda, where a catafalque like that in the Executive Mansion had been erected to receive them. Here the attendants assembled, and amid profound silence Rev. Dr. Gurley read the burial service, and pronounced the benediction.

The remains lay in state at the Capitol until Friday morning, when they proceeded northward.

The following is the programme which was arranged for the transportation of the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield, Ill., which has thus far been carried out:

Lincoln to Springfield, Ill., which has thus far been carried out:

The remains will leave Washington at 8 A. M. on Friday, the 21st, and arrive at Baltimore at 10.

Leave Baltimore at 3 P. M., and arrive at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

Leave Harrisburg at 12 M. 22d, and arrive at Philadelphia at 6.30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia at 4 A. M. of Monday 24th, and arrive at New York at 10.

Leave New York at 10.

Leave New York at 19. M. of the 25th, and arrive at Albany at 11 P. M.

Leave Albany at 4 P. M. on Wednesday, the 26th, and arrive at Buffalo at 7 A. M. of Thursday, the 27th.

as an escort to the remains of the Fresherit, go through from Washington to Springfield, Ill.

The funeral train left Washington on Friday. At Baltimore and Harrisburg, and at the intervening places, the same tokens of respect to the distinguished dead were paid. The funeral of Mr. Lincoln is something to remembered for a cycle. It caps all eulogy upon his life and services, and was, without exception, the most representative, spontaneous, and remarkable testimo-nial ever rendered to the remains of an American

One of the striking features of the funeral proces One of the striking features of the funeral procession yesterday was the applause showered upon the representatives of the colored race upon the line of march in the wealthier parts of the city. The scene in Fifth avenue was one continued ovation to the negroes, who were compelled to keep their heads uncovered for miles in acknowledgment of the plaudits of the male spectators and the waving handkerchiefs of the ladies in the windows. A queer city is New York. Less than two years since, for one entire week it was as much as a negro's life was worth to be seen in the streets, while now they are on the very topinost wave of fashionable favor! What next? we wonder.—New York World.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. The Raleigh Standard, the publication of which is con-tinued under the old proprietors, with the approval of the Federal authorities, says:

Alderman Clapp was unavoidably absent.

Thus is one more step gained towards advancing the intelligence of the laboring classes, securing a small portion of time against evil influences in the case of those whose customary associates are evil, and supplying for young and old, during the few hours in question, a refuge from idleness, the mother of so many vices. The Aldermen who passed this vote have not only conferred a benefit on the city, but have forwarded public intelligence, civilization, good morals and religion.—c. x. w.

Personal. Joseph and Ruth Dugdale, having completed their religious visit to the Prisons and Penitentiaries in Philadelphia and Trenton, New Jersey, have left Philadelphia for their home in Iowa. The history of this continent.

The Raleigh Progress also says: Trenton State Gazette, speaking of their visit to the home for friendless children, says—"Our hearts will not allow us to withhold our grateful thanks to those gifted and excellent friends, Joseph Dugdale and others, for the kind and true benevolence that led them is given the arriving of visiting the scale the arriving of visiting the same transport of the same assassins.

following appeared in the advertising columns of the Selma, Alabama, Dispatch, and evinces the same spirit that animated the conspirators who plotted the assassination of the President

"One Million Dollars Wanted, to have peace by the lat of March. If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of 1,000,000 dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, Wm. H. Seward and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the first of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in 'a land of liberty.' If this be not accomplished, nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of 50,000 dollars, in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villains. I will give myself 1,000 dollars towards this patriotic purpose. Every one wishing to contribute will address 'X.' box X. Alabama, Dec. 1, 1864.''

A year ago, when there were reports of conspiracy in Richmond to murder President Lincoln, he said to a friend—" Well, even if true, I do not see what the rebels would gain by either killing or getting possession of me. I am but a single individual, and it would not help their cause, or make the least difference in the progress of the way. Everything world ence in the progress of the war. Everything would go right on just the same."

AN OLD COLORED WOMAN'S PRESENTIMENT. Mrs. Swisshelm tells of a prophetic old colored woman at Washington, who, during the great rejoicing of the late victories, was much troubled in her mind, and

The windows of the office of the United States telegraph company's office at Auburn, N. Y. were smashed Monday night because a photograph of Lincoln draped in black was displayed. When James McKaye, of New York, the president of the company, heard of it, he directed that the office should be fully draped, that a portrait of the President draped should be displayed at every pane of glass, and that the office and the portraits should be defended with power of the president's foregraph. der, lead and steel, until after the President's fu

A notorious copperhead at Waterbury, Ct., on hearing of the President's death, displayed a flag with the words, "The devil is dead," upon it. A rope put about his neck and a significant movement towards a tree induced the fellow to give up his flag, and to promise loyalty for the future.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, for May 6th, contains an ex-cellent likeness of the late "President Lincoln at Home," and also of his little son "Tad." The pic-ture is well worth preserving.

The intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln caused much excitement, and cast a deep gloom over the American residents in Havana. The rebels and their sympathizers, however, secretly and openly rejoiced. The American consulate displayed the flag at half mast, as also all the American shipping in the harder.

We copy from the Commonwealth the admirably expressed remarks of Ralph Waldo Emerson on the assassination of the late President Lincoln.

New York, April 29. By the steamer Fung Shuey we have New Orleans files to the 2d inst. The news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received on the 18th, and instantly spread a pail of gloom and

despondency over the city. The city was draped in mourning. Meetings were held, and expressions put forth of heartfelt public grief. The city was never more shocked.

It is said that the Richmond letter to the London Times, dated March 4th, and published in the Times, dated March 4th, and published in the Times.

OUTRAGEOUS. The New York Times says: We OUTRAGEOUS. The New York Times says: We find this remarkable paragraph in a Western paper: About eight miles from Shelbyville, Indiana, is the little town of Marietta, a place noted for nothing in particular, save the virulent type of copperheadism prevailing there. The reception of the dreadful news from Washington set honest democrats thereabouts crazy with joy. In the absence of a cannon, they loaded and fired an anvil repeatedly, shouted, danced, sang, and in every possible manner gave expression to their democratic joy, after which they constructed an effigy of President Lincoln, with a rude representation of the bullet-hole in his head, which they carried about the streets, a big rufflan following and ringing a bell. The effigy was afterward burnt."

The Herald's Washington dispatch says our Consul General in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all the criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities.

United States authorities.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN BOSTON. The following gentlemen have been appointed in Boston to cooperate with the movement of the New England women for the construction of a Lincoln monument: John A. Andrew, A. H. Rice, A. H. Bullock, F. W. Lincoln, John B. Alley, E. R. Mudge, Charles Demond, C. G. Nazro, Charles F. Dana, J. L. Little, William Gray, E. S. Tobey, Josiah Quincy, S. G. Ward, Almon D. Hodges, Carlos Pierce, W. W. Clapp, J., L. S. Jones, George O. Carpenter, J. W. Edmands, G. B. Upton, William B. Spooner. The ladies of Massachusetts have been invited to form Lincoln monument associations.

THE SPIRIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. We recell now with tearful interest, (says the Anti-Slavery Standard,) the characteristic speech made by Abraham Lincoln to his friends and neighbors of Springfield, Ill., when he was leaving them, a little more than four years ago, to assume the duties of President. It is a beautiful illustration of his modesty and sincerity, and of that deep religious trust by which he has been sustained in the very difficult and trying position to which he was called: THE SPIRIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. We recall

sition to which he was called:

Mx Friends: No one in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived for more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine providence, upon whom he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you an affectionate farewell.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITH BOOTH'S BODY ? This nestion will, in all probability, be as great a secret reafter as that concerning who was the executioner Charles I. of England. A correspondent of the forld writes from Washington regarding the matter as

"Yesterday the Secretary of War, without instruc-tions of any kind, committed to Col. Lafayette C. Baker, of the secret service, the stark corpse of J. Wilkes Booth. The secret service never fulfilled its volition more secretively. 'What have you done with the body?' said I to Baker. 'That is known,' he the body? said I to Baker. 'That is known,' he answered, 'to only one man living besides myself. It is gone. I will not tell you where. The only man who knows is sworn to silence. Never till the great trumpeter comes shall the grave of Booth be discovered.' And this is true. Last night, the 27th of April, a small row boat received the carcass of the murderer; two men were in it; they carried the body off into the darkness, and out of that darkness it will never re-turn. In the darkness, like his great crime, may it re-main forever, impalpable, invisible, nondescript, con-demned to that worse than damnation, annihilation. demned to that worse than damnation, annihilation. The river bottom may ooze about it, laden with grape shot and drowning manacles. The earth may have opened to give it that silence and forgiveness which man will never give its memory. The fishes may swim around it, or the dasies grow white above it; but we shall never know. Mysterious, incomprehensible, unattainable, like the dim times through which we live and think upon as if we only dreamed them in a perturbid fever, the assassin of a nation's head rests somewhere in the elements, and that is all; but if the indignant seas or the profaned turf shall ever vomit this corpse from their recesses, and it receives humane or Christian burial from some who do not recognize it, let the last words those decaying lips ever uttered be let the last words those decaying lips ever uttered be carved above them with a dagger, to tell the history of a young and once prominent life: 'Useless! Useless!'

BOOTH AN ILLEGITIMATE. A Cincinnati paper states that all the children of Junius Brutus Booth now living are illegitimate. He eloped with their mother, who is now living, leaving a wife and child behind him at London. He was never divorced from the wife he deserted. She followed him to this country, settled in Baltimore, became dissipated, and used to seek interviews with the woman who had supplanted her, when she used shocking language. Her son, Richard Booth, was a lawyer in Boston. The Booth brothers are said to have always shown the strongest possible attachment for their mother. J. Wilkes late ly assigned all his property to her.

WASHINGTON, 29th. The post mortem examination of Booth's body showed that the ball did not touch the brain, but striking the spinal column protoned touch the brain, but striking the spinal column protoned touch the brain, but striking the spinal column protoned to the property of the service.

The Department, after mature deliberation and constitution with the Lieut. General Dix:

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Washington, 29th. The post mortem examina-tion of Booth's body showed that the ball did not touch the brain, but striking the spinal column pro-duced immediate paralysis. The opinion of the surgeons is that he must have died a horrible death,

the brain being active and consciousness complete up to the very moment of his death.

Nearly all the parties directly implicated are are now in custody. Payne, the would be assassin of Secretary Seward, is a brother of the St. Albans raider. There are six brothers, all reckless and dáring fellows. Two were with Walker in Nicaragua

The reward offered for Booth amounts now to \$110,000. The government offered \$50,000, the city of Washington \$20,000, the city of Baltimore \$10,000, the special agent of the War Department, \$10,000, Major General Auger \$10,000, and Gov. Curtin of Penn. \$10,000.

Washington, May 1.

A report telegraphed hence that Senator Sumner was shot at one night last week was untrue, but was doubtless founded on information now in possession of the authorities, that two attempts have been made to assassinate the Senator. One of these attempts was made a night or two ago, and the other was made in January last. It was a knowledge of these attempts, and of threatening letters received by Mr. Sumner, that prompted some of his friends to request that a sentry be posted at the door of the house in which he resides. When the Senator questioned the sentry as to who had him stationed there, the reply was, the corporal ordered me to remain until relieved, and not to leave this post should you send me away, that being his instructions. On the evening in which President Lincoln was assassinated, Senator Sumner was absent from his rooms. A number of persons called, but no attempt has been made to ascertain who they were; neither did the occurrence of that night prompt the posting a guard at Senator Sumner's door, which is still kent there. posting a guard at Senator Sumner's door, which is still kept there.

Discovery of a Neparious Plot. Last Monday morning, the brig J. Titus, commanded by Captain Smith, arrived at the port of New York from Bermuda. Captain Smith reported that the United States Consul at Bermuda had discovered a plot by which the yellow fever was to be introduced into the city of New York. A D. Blechurg of Wilmington North Concaptain Smith reported that the United States Consul at Bermuda had discovered a plot by which the yellow fever was to be introduced into the city of New York. A Dr. Blackburn, of Wilmington, North Carolina, had, it appears, collected a large quantity of infected clothing, such as sheets, shirts, etc., which it was his intention to ship to New York. We are living at a time that has been almost unexampled in atrocity and bloodthirstiness. The cunningest devices of hell scarcely exceed, in intended cruelty, the remorseless ingenuities that have, in so many shapes, emanated from the South. The motives and deeds which have been manufactured there render the actors ripe for eternal retribution of the flercest degree. By this last device, vengeance and malignity would defeat their own ends, and innocent children and delicate and lovely women would be entombed in one common horrible sarcophagus. The evil passions which have dyed the plains of the South with so many an Aceldama have never equalled an attempt like this, which, in the degree of its criminality, would seem to be equal to that which hath never forgiveness, neither in this world, neither in the world to come.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Loyal men find special cause for rejoicing in the decision of the Attorney General, forbidding the return to the North of those misguided miscreants who deserted their original homes to join the civil or military forces of the rebellion. They are doubledyed traitors, for they warred against their local as well as their National Government, and violated all the instincts of patriotism. Having abandoned their country for the express purpose of injuring it, and having voluntarily chosen to join their fate with that of its enemies, they should be left to drink the last dregs of the bitter cup of defeat and desolation.

It is said that the Richmond letter to the London.

Times, dated March 4th, and published in the Times of April 5th, has been made the subject of a cabinet consultation. The part of the letter chiefly significant, and especially relating to Gén. Sherman, is as follows:

Reverting once more to Sherman, I may remark that his long residence in the South has taught him that his long residence in the South has taught him to disclaim any intention of carrying on war on behalf of the "poor, lashed, degraded slave," out of whom Mrs. Stowe has manufactured a melodramatic fame of which the incidents of this war are already making her countrymen ashamed. Possibly, in common with every other intelligent man, Sherman may think that the abolition of slavery would be a great boon to the South, but he does not seem to think that it would be a boon to the slave. At any rate, Sherman has always shown great disincilination to admitting negro soldiers to his ranks, whatever allegations to the contrary may be made by journals, to which he gives little heed. I am informed that he forbade recently any junction between his own troops and those which Gen. Foster commands on the South Carolina coast, and which consist principally of negroes.

commands on the South Carolina coast, and which consist principally of negroes.

If, in the Armageddon which seems now approaching, General Sherman once gets the South down, it may confidently be predicted that his politics will be mire in harmony with those of General Lee than those of President Lincola. Mr. Lincoln has found him hitherto a very valuable friend; it is possible that before the end comes he will find him a still more dangerous enemy. During this war, I have seen no man who seemed to me to possess so much of the temper of Cromwell as Sherman. Vain, eager, enthusiastic, fanatical, at times gloomy and reticent, at others impulsive and talkative, by some regarded as half mad when the fit is on him, General Sherman possesses a character which, unless I am mistaken, is of the stuff of which great and mysterious actors in history are often made.

The Herald's Washington correspondence of the 27th says, the lamentations of Sherman's army over the assassination of President Lincoln were sud-denly changed to rejoicing at the appearance of Gen. Grant. His old Army of the Tennessee were perfectwild with joy.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 25, 10 P. M. Major General Dix, New York:—A despatch has just been received by the Department from General Grant, dated Raleigh, 9 A. M., April 24. He says:—"I reached here this morning, and delivered to General Sherman the reply to his negotiation with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and informing him that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between army commanders."

between army commanders."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. On Johnston being notified by Sherman that the Government would grant him no better terms than those conceded to General Lee, he immediately

capitulated.

The terms granted Johnston embrace in the surrender four armies of the Military Division of the West, but excluding the fifth—that of Dick Taylor—lying west of the Chattahoochie river. Among the Generals surrendered is Beauregard. Principal among the Lieutenant Generals is Hardee. Bragg, lately relieved of command, was not surrendered. Wade Hampton refused to be surrendered, and is reported to have been shot by Johnston in an altercation; but a more trustworthy report is that he fled in company of Jeff. Davis.

The number actually surrendered is 27,400,although more names are given. All the militia from South capitulated.

more names are given. All the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States are included.

BRECKINRIDGE ON THE FREEDOM OF LABOR. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE FREEDOM OF LABOR. The war correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says of Gen. Breckinridge, at the interview with Sherman, that he was morose and reticent. He showed plainly how deep was his humiliation. He conversed, however, with those who addressed him, and with Gen. Sherman. In a discussion as to the slavery question, he made this remarkable confession: "The discussion of the slavery question is at an end. The amendment to the Constitution forever forbidding slavery is perfectly feir and with he to the Constitution forever forbidding slavery is per-fectly fair, and will be accepted in that spirit by the people of the South." If this is the feeling of the class he represents, we hail it with gladness.

According to the official report, Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant 25,115 men, 159 pieces of artillery, 71 stand of colors, 15,198 stand of small arms, 1100 wagons, and 4,000 mules and horses. The men as fast as paroled are sent South, recent orders from Washington forbidding them a habitation at the North. The Detroit Free Press (Copperhead) said on

the very morning that Lee surrendered to Grant, but before it got the news, "The failures of the combi-nations of Gen. Grant are so manifest that the most inexperienced in military matters can perceive them. We pronounced Grant a humbug, and see no reason to change our opinion of him." Oh!

Gen. Grant has left Washington. While there, he took the part of Gen. Sherman with great warmth. He says Sherman is no lawyer but a patriotic soldier.

Fourth—To remove all restrictions upon trade and commerce, so far as may be consistent with the publie safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation, it will be made known by public orders.

MEMPHIS, April 24. A dispatch dated off the mouth of Red river, 23d, says the famous rebel ram Webb ran out of Red river that night, passing all the Union gunboats and iron-clads in the Mississippi, going at the rate of 25 miles an hour. On her way down she attempted to destroy the steamer Saratoga, but missed her. Early on the morning of the 25th, she was seen 50 miles above New Orleans. Our gunboats fired on her, but she made no reply. It is believed she will attempt to destroy our commerce on the Mississippi, and escape to the gulf. It was also thought that Jeff. Davis was on board, and was trying to get to Havans.

to get to Havana. New Orleans, April 24. The rebel ram Webb, Captain Reed, of Tacony notoriety, commanding, ran past this city this afternoon. When midway she lowered the stars and stripes, and hoisted the rebel flag. She was fired upon, and a 120 pound ball passed through her bow. The gurboats started in pursuit, and when 24 miles below the city, she was fired up the crew and blew up. The crew of 64 and 8 officers took to the woods on the left of the river. The greatest nortion afterward surrendered. est portion afterward surrendered.

BOOTH. To the Editors of the Evening Post: As Booth was ambitious of immortalizing his name, the writer proposes that his body be buried under the pavement in front of Ford's Theatre, and a flat stone

pavement in front of Ford's Theatre, and a flat stone of black marble placed over his remains, with this inscription: "Here lies the assassin."

The writer will give five hundred dollars towards the purchase of the building, and converting it into a Christian temple of worship.

F. M.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT BENSON. By accounts at the American Colonization Society's office at Washington, we learn the death of ex-President Benson, of Liberia, at his home in Buchanan, Bassa County, St. John's River, on the 24th January.

Mr. E. J. Roye, educated at Oberlin, College. Ohio, and who went to Liberia about 1845, has been appointed Chief Justice, in the place of the late Chief Justice Dayton, drowned in the serf near Cape Palmas 12th December last.

The Nashville Times, of April 22d, eays: "A report has reached here of the death of John Bell, in Alabama, about a fortnight ago. The intelligence comes through channels of the highest respectability. It was communicated at Murfreesboro to a gentleman

by a lady whose family are in frequent communica-tion with the South." The Times' Charleston correspondent says that ex-Governor Aiken has been arrested by order of Presi-dent Johnson, and that his arrest was based upon his refusal to take the oath of allegiance.

SUCCESSFUL FEDERAL EXPEDITION. Intelligence from Charleston, S. C., states that, recently, an expedition under command of Brig. Gen. E. D. Porter started from Sumterville to Manchester, and destroyed all the connecting railroad bridges on the line between Columbia and Florence. The expedition destroyed 1000 bales of cotton, 7 locomotives and 43 passenger cars, and brought back with it 2500 liberated slaves. From 5000 to 5000 more of the same class were waiting to come in.

PHILADEPHIA, April 30. Some excitement was caused to-day by the discovery of a plot to burn the city, as attempted in New York last year.

Payne, the attempted murderer of Secretary Seward, has tried to kill himself.

STILL BENT ON KEEPING UP DISUNION. In the interest of ita defeated party, the N. Y. World is plausibly and with some ability endeavoring to make capital down South. It advises the rebels to submit at once, call the State Legislatures together, repeat the ordinances of secession, send members to the next Congress, and thus, uniting with their Northern political friends, thwart what it assumed to be the subjugating purposes of President Lincoln, and obtain control of the nation. It even intimates that, if representatives from the rebellious States should be refused admission to the Capitol in December, their Copperhead triends would come to the rescue. This insidious policy is "exhausting the resources of statesmanship" to pacify the country. Come back, misguided friends, is the Copperhead talk, and we will join hands and forces, and upset the Government once more! STILL BENT ON KEEPING UP DISUNION. In the

The argument is that the conduct of the conspira-tors against the flag, all the blood they caused to be shed, all the atrocities committed at Andersonville and elsewhere, are trivial mistake and misbehavior, and elsewhere, are trivial mistake and misbehavior, in comparison with the outrageous acts and designs of the present Executive of the republic; and that they had better give up useless fighting for an abstraction, in time to make a shrewd alliance with the Northern opposition, and gain by that alliance substantially all their usurping temper and arrogant designs have contemplated. In other words, having failed with the musket, they should be cunning enough to try political engineering—in which their sympathizers in the tree States can venture to give them the helping hand.

—Boston Transcript.

INFAMOUS. Last Friday, when the superintendents and students of the Wilberforce University, at Tawada Springs, Greene county, were absent at Xenia, jol lifying over the glorious victories of the Government and the end of the slaveholders' rebellion, some vil lains in sympathy with the rebellion set fire to the buildings, and they were utterly destroyed. The buildings, and they were utterly destroyed. The loss is over \$50,000, and we learn there was little insurance on the property. This shows that there is a branch of the rebellion in that neighborhood that requires subjugation.—Dayton Journal.

THE THIRTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS will be held at Longwood (near Hamorton,) Chester Co., Pa., commencing at 11 o' lock, A. M., on Fifth day, (Thursday,) the 8th of Sixth

month, (June,) 1865, and continuing, prebably, three days.

To this meeting, as usual, are invited all persons who feel attracted to a Religious Society which sets up no theological condition of membership, and neither demands nor expects uniformity of doctrinal belief; which has no ritual, discipline, or priesthood; which recognizes a Divine revelation in the unperverted instincts of the human soul, and the duty of every one to keep his mind and heart open at al receive the truth, and follow its guid-ance; and which finds its bond of union in a common recognition of the brotherhood of the human race, and a common desire and purpose to labor diligently for the up-

rooting of every system of injustice, fraud and oppression,

and the upholding of the kingdom of righteousness and

peace throughout the world. The wonderful history of our beloved country during the past year, as seen in the complete overthrow of the rebellion, the sentence of utter extermination pronounced against Slavery by the Government and the People, the dawn of peace after four years of retributive and bloody war, and the prospect of a speedy reunion of the States upon the principles enunciated by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence, will furnish cause for grateful exultaion, and at the same time afford encouragement to do our share in the work of national reconstruction and re generation.

OLIVER JOHNSON. RACHEL WILSON. ANNIE M. STAMBACH, EUSEBIUS BARNARD. BENJAMIN C. BACON. MARY ANN FULTON, SUSANNA P. CHAMBERS, ALFRED H. LOVE, LUCRETIA NAYLOR, THEODORE TILTON, J. WILLIAM COX, ANNIE F. KENT, JENNIE K. SMITH, CARROLL DUNHAM, WILLIAM LLOYD. ANNA E. DICKINSON, Among those whose presence is confidently anticipated

re George Thompson of England, William Lloyd Garrion, and Aaron M. Powell

DIED-At Mount Pleasant, (Iowa,) Feb. 9, Mrs. ELIZA-BETH NICKERSON, of Wilmington, (Ohio,) aged 66.

## CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in pimples, or sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed, and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparallla purges out these impurities, and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrotula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Uleers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Biotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scalt Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, whites, Sterility; also, Syphilis or Veneraal Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Ayran's Sar-Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SAR-SAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disor-

During late years, the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick; for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as chall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only insure the sick that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by anybody.

AYEN'S CHERKEY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to ecount the evidence of its virtues; the world knows them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass., and During late years, the public have been misled by large

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass., and ld by all druggists.

March 15. 2m. 2m.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING"

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET, No. 31 WINTER STREET.
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one else, being made from the roots and herbs of the forest.
She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from turning grey.

sing the restorative, and will prevent the hair from irrning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natual color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of er Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used a every city in the country. They are also packed for her istomers to take to Europe with them, enough to last two rethree years, as they often say they can get nothing broad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER, No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

## GAS FIXTURES

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Messrs. H. B. Stanwood & Co's, now Messrs. Shreve, Stanwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, the mork being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to de all manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES.

in the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished and put up, old Fixtures and Gfass Drope cleaned, lesks stop-ped, Gas Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the

furnished at short nusses, approved kinds.

approved kinds.

Particular attention given to Lighting up for Parties.

Shop under the Mariboro' Hotel. Orders may be left at Messrs. Hall & Stowell's ProvisionStore, 132 Charles street,

NELSON L. PERKINS. Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.

## Farm for Sale Franklin, Mass.,

CONTAINING thirty-five acres of tillage and pasture, including eight acres of wood-land. Also, house, barn, and carriage-house, all in excellent order, built some fourteen years ago, with all the modern improvements, range, bath, &c. Also, apple, pear and peach trees, grapes, currants, etc. Further information can be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 221 Washington Street. Boston.

For the Liberator. TO-DAY.

BY ALMIRA SEYMOUR.

Onward and upward passed, Thou faithful, Christly man ! At midday night-glooms overcast A Nation, as it stands aghast, Gazing upon a crime so vast, crimes it leads the van

For thee, pure, pious soul, Thy time-work well was done ! O, not for thee the deep bells toll ; O. not for thee the muffled roll ; That travel with the sun.

Millions of hearts, as one, Breathe thus their strange, great grief-The loving Father-soul has flown; The widowed Mother-land's sad mo Calls to her children, all her own.

They come, dear Mother-land, Sworn to avenge thy loss! Firm as eternal Truth they stand, A mighty, sin-subduing band; Thy banner waves at their command. acred as Christ's blest cross The last, indeed, are first !

Look on, lost sovereignty-

ston, April 19, 1865.

The Poor WHITE, into being burst,

And dictates terms to thee ! Lead on, our Heaven-sent guide, In thee we fully trust;
Our judgments all thy words have tried, Those words past works have not denied ; God called back Mercy to his side, And bids us now be JUST.

The Black Man feasts where thou wast nursed ;

### HYMN.

The following Hymn was sung at the meeting at Peter boro', N. Y., on the day of the burial of President Lin

The song of spring-birds in the grove, The unchained waters sweeping fast, And signs below, around, above, Proclaim that Winter's reign is past.

In vain to us the cheerful light, In vain the unchained waters sing, In vain the earth and sky so bright. And happy spring-birds carroling.

Deep clouds and darkness shroud the land; A cry of agony and woe Goes up to Heaven-for MURDER's hand Hath laid our lofty Leader low. But late you shrouded banner flung

Its starry folds against the sky ; We sang the song that Miriam sung. Our Heaven with Hope was all aflame ; The cannon's voice, from shore to shore,

And shout of myriads, with acclaim, Declared the bloody struggle o'er. To-day we bow 'neath sorrow's rod ! A Nation, in its hour of woe, Pleads for Thy gaidance: 0, our God!

We cannot, will not let Thee go ! As once across the desert sand Thy shaft of fire lit up the night, So now reach down thy blessed hand, And lead us onward to the LIGHT.

## A FUNERAL ODE.

The following lines, written by ADIN BALLOT, we impressively chanted in the Hopedale Chapel by the choir, as the closing exercise of the general funeral service solemnizing the obscquies of President Lincoln, April 19,

I PUBLISHED BY REQUEST. 1

The Nation's noblest Chief we mourn, Struck down by fiendish spite-The People's second Washington, Laid low in murd'rous plight !

Thus Slavery's last, most hellish deed Rebellion's dying rage-Has made her clement Conqueror bleed, And darker stained the age ! Down, writhing dragon, down the pit ! Thy native den, and tomb most fit !

To thee we turn, Almighty God, Thou ever good and wise, And pray thy grace-distilling rod May soothe the bitter cries That burst from household hearts bereaved, And bless this cup to millions grieved !

We thank thee for illustrious worth. So long sustained and spared; For threatened lives still left on earth For Future Life declared ; And merit wreathed with glory round.

And now, most gracious Father, teach A greaning Nation peace—
To heal their gaping, bleeding breach In Freedom's grand release; May Justice rule, and Mercy plead, And true repentance soon succe

To Thee, in hope, our prayers commend The noble Chieftain's soul, The weeping ones that sadly bend The sable hosts that bless his name. And all that prize his deathless fame

RAISING THE FLAG AT SUMTER. With holy hands and thoughts profound, Lift the banner from the ground ; With sanctifying breath of praye Speed it through the ransomed air ; With hearts tumultuous with love, Greet it, as it floats above :

Salute it, O ye land and sea! Four bitter years of dark mistrust Trailed that banner in the dust ; Four cruel years of sin and shame Falsified the nation's name ; Four wasting years of blood and strife Freedom struggled for its life; Salute it, all the land and sea !

Round the fort where first it hung, Treason first its echoes rung; Where first the sacred sign unfurled, First the boits of hate were hurled; re first arose the smoke and shell First to earth, disgraced, it fell : Salute it, land ! salute it, sen !

Never again its folds shall wave itor or a slave ; Never again shall man efface Star of hope or line of grace ; Never again shall kings ma God's republic is in vain;

Henceforth, that banner leads the free Salute it, every land and sea ! Hastings-on-Hudson, April, 1865.

# The Liberator.

ANOTHER GREAT REJOICING!

Zion Church Crowded-An immense Gathering at Citadel Square—Speeckes by William Lloyd Garrison, Hon. Henry Wilson, Judge Kelley, Judge Kellogg, George Thompson and Theodore Tilton—The Colored People in Procession—Both the Old and Young join in

[From the Charleston Courier of April 17.]

Saturday was another freedmen's festival. Crowde of colored people assembled early in the morning on through a long, able, consistent and brilliant career Citadel Square, where stands had been erected for the distinguished speakers expected to address them. The colored public school children met at the school houses, and marched in procession under the lead of Superintendent Redpath to the square, where they were arranged in order near the platform. It is estimated that between two and three thousand colored persons, old and young, were assembled on Citadel It had been announced that the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, would address them, and that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and William Lloyd Garrison were also expected. While waiting the arrival of the speakers, Major Delaney (colored.) of Gen. Saxton's Staff, addressed the crowd. The Major has a good address, and created a great

ARRIVAL OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

A little before 10 o'clock, the great cheering on the left announced the arrival of the great Liberator. Notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Redpath and others were so great that Mr. Garrison was literally borne illed in the national capital; so that, from session to on the shoulders of those present to the speakers' stand. This demonstration elicited the remark from Major Delaney, that "this day should be the resur- He has fought a good fight, and deserves to be crown rection of John C. Calboun.'

ADJOURNMENT TO ZION CHURCH After the reception of Mr. Garrison on the stand, a message from General Saxton was received, requesting the adjournment of the assemblage to Zion Church. Mr. Wilson's health not permitting him to speak in the open air. The adjournment was immediately made, and the mass of human beings soon filled every spot in the church.

THE SCENE AT THE CHURCH.

The pulpit was occupied by Hon. Henry Wilson, William Lloyd Garrison, Geo. Thompson, Gen. Saxton, Theodore Tilton, Judge Kelley, of Pennsylva- STATES-This is the proudest day of my life. To nia, Dr. Leavitt and others. In front of the pulpit was a large number of army and navy officers and of the rebellion, on the platform with the great antivisitors, including several ladies. As soon as all had slavery here of our country, William Lloyd Garrison been seated, a freedman, named SAMUEL DICKERSON, and before the freedmen of the city of Charleston with his two daughters, bearing a handsome wreath of (Great cheering.) For twenty-nine years, in private flowers, advanced to the pulpit, and, addressing Mr. life and in public life, at all times and on all occasions Garrison, said :

SIR-It is with pleasure that is inexpressible that I welcome you here among us, the long, the steadfast friend of the poor, down-trodden slave. Sir, I have read of you. I have read of the mighty labors you have had for the consummation of this glorious object. Here you see stand before you your handiwork. These children were robbed from me, and I stood desolate. Many a night I pressed a sleepless pillow from the time I returned to my couch until the close of the morning. I lost a dear wife, and after her death that little one, who is the counterpart of her mother's countenance, was taken from me. I appealed for her with all the love and reason of a father. The rejection came forth in these words: "Annoy me not, or I vill sell them off to another State." I thank God that, through your instrumentality, under the folds of that glorious flag which treason tried to triumph over, you have restored them to me. And I tell you it is not this heart alone, but there are mothers, there are fathers, there are sisters, and there are brothers, the pulsations of whose hearts are unimaginable. The greeting that they would give you, sir, it is almost impossible for me to express; but simply, sir, we welcome and look upon you as our savior. We thank you for what you have done for us. Take this wreath from these children; and when you go home, never mind how faded they may be, preserve them, encase them, and keep them as a token of affection from one who has lived and loved. (Cheers.)

Mr. GARRISON spoke as follows :-

MY DEAR FRIEND-I have no language to express and strengthening words, on receiving these beautiful States have more respect for a loyal black man than tokens of your gratitude, and on looking into the faces of this vast multitude, now happily liberated from the galling fetters of slavery. Let me say at the out- you to walk the soil of South Carolina with your fore 'Not unto us, not unto us, but unto God be all the glory" for what has been done in regard to your are freemen, and that you owe your obligations, not emancipation. I have been actively engaged in this to the master of the palace, but to the lowest of your work for almost forty years-for I began when I was quite young to plead the cause of the enslaved in this might do in your behalf. I knew only one thing-all that I wanted to know-that you were a grievously oppressed people; and that, on every consideration of justice, humanity and right, you were entitled to imediate and unconditional freedom.

I hate slavery as I hate nothing else in this world. It is not only a crime, but the sum of all criminality: not only a sin, but the sin of sins against Almighty God. I cannot be at peace with it at any time, to any extent, under any circumstances. That I have been permitted to witness its overthrow calls for expressions of devout thanksgiving to Heaven.

It was not on account of your complexion or race as a people, that I espoused your cause, but because you were the children of a common Father, created in the same divine image, having the same inalienable rights, and as much entitled to liberty as the of your country struck down from Sumter-yesterday lest slaveholder that ever walked the earth.

my head, simply because I endeavored to remember those in bonds as bound with them. Yes-God is my witness !- I have faithfully tried, in the face of the flercest opposition and under the most depressing circes, to make your cause my cause; my wife and children your wives and children, subjected to the same outrage and degradation; myself on the rebellion has surrendered to Gen. Grant. (Great same auction-block, to be sold to the highest bidder. cheers.) The long, dreary and chilly night of sla-Thank God, this day you are free! (Great cheering.) And be resolved that, once free, you will be free forever. No-not one of you ever will, ever can consent again to be a bondman. Liberty or death, but never your liberties. Remember that you are to be obedient, slavery. (Cheers.)

It gives me joy to assure you, that the American Government will stand by you to establish your freedom, against whatever claims your former masters may bring. The time was when it gave you no pro- a brighter future to them than the past has been to there was power. Now all is changed! Once I could not feel any gladness at the sight of the American flag, because it was stained with your blood, and un- for it to carry home to your wives and the children of der it four millions of slaves were daily driven to un- your love. Remember that liberty means the liberty requited labor. Now it floats purged of its gory stains; it symbolizes freedom for all, without distinction of race of color. The Government has its hold your children. Respect yourselves. Feel and go about upon the throat of the monster Slavery, and is stran- on earth conscious that you are freemen. Walk like

gling the life out of it. In conclusion, I thank you, my friend, for your af- kind and humane to each other, always serving each fecting and grateful address, and for these handsome other when you can. Be courteous and gentleman tokens of our Heavenly Father's wisdom and good- ly to everybody on earth, black and white. (Cheers. ness, and will try to preserve them in accordance with But let those men who have held the lash over you for your wishes. O, be assured, I never doubted that I so many years, let the men who plunged the nation had the gratitude and affection of the entire colored into a sea of fire and blood, let them understan population of the United States, even though per- that we have buried a quarter of a million of brave onally unknown to so many of them; because I knew men to save our liberty and maintain yours. Let it be that upon me heavily rested the wrath and hatred of understood while the names of those heroes sound in your cruel oppressors. I was sure, therefore, if I our ears, that we have resolved, that it is written on had them against me. I had you with me. (Applause.) the leaves of our Bibles, and sworn on bended knee, that But, as it is now time to organize this meeting, it will the United States of America shall be one nation, and

further, except to say that, long as I have labored

Major General SAXTON rose to introduce Senator Wilson, and was greeted with three cheers. Gen.

My FRIENDS-I did not want you to cheer for me to-day. There are soldiers in your cause here whose hats I am not worthy to hold, for they have been a great while in it. It is my happiness to-day to intro duce to you an honored Senator from a noble State my own loved native State, Massachusetts; one who in the councils of the nation, has fought and borne his testimony against the living wickedness of human slavery; and when the future of your emancipated regenerate and regenerating race you shall read the record of its downfall, on the pages of its history shall shine brightly the name of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. (Cheers.)

MR. GARRISON. I wish to add one word more I am delighted to find so strong a representation from Massachusetts in South Carolina. Of all the State in the Union, it is to her credit that she has always been the most hated and feared by the slaveholding South, for her anti-slavery spirit and tendencies. Sen ator Wilson has ably and faithfully sustained her rep utation, in this particular, in Congress, for several years past; and for a much longer period has been your fearless friend and advocate. In the days of its deepest darkness and greatest perils, he unflinchingly supported your cause, which has been greatly ad vanced by his example and testimony. His life (as to keep back the crowd, the pressure and rejoicing well as Mr. Sumner's) has been continually impersession, it has been uncertain whether he would ever he permitted to see his family and constituents again. ed with laurels. He began his career as a humble mechanic-one of the "mud-sills," of whom some of you may perhaps have heard. He has by his own merits worked his way up to almost the highest station in the land, and is now one of the most esteem ed and justly honored of our public men. Join with me in exclaiming, God bless Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts! (Cheers.)

> Senator Wilson rose amid cheering, and after it had subsided said :

> Men, Women and Freedmen of Charlesto AND OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND OF THE UNITED stand here on the soil of South Carolina, in the hom I have spoken against slavery, voted against slavery, and in favor of the freedom of every man that breath God's air or walks his earth. And to-day standing here in South Carolina, I feel that the slave power we have fought so long is under my heel; (cheers)and that men and women held in bondage for so long are free forevermore. You have no masters now (Cheers.) You know no master but Almighty God. (Cheers.) Slave is no more written on your foreheads. Allow no man hereafter to call you a slave. Spread it abroad all over South Carolina, that the black men of South Carolina know no master now, and that they are slaves no more forever. (Great cheering.) Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, (tremendous cheering and waving of hats, &c.) with twenty-five millions of freemen by his side, and seven hundred thousand bayonets behind him, has decreed it, and it will stand while the world stands that the men and women of South Carolina can never more be slaves. They have robbed your cradles; they have sold your children; they have separated husband and wife, father and mother and child. (Cries of yes! yes! yes!) They shall separate you no more. (Hallelujah! Bless the Lord!) Let them understand it. Here to-day I proclaim it. I want the proud and haughty chivalry of South Carolina whom I have met in the Congress of the United States to know it ; I want them one and all to hear me to-day, and understand what I say, that the black men and the black women of South Carolina are as free as they are; and further, that they are loyal to the flag of the country, while they are false and traitorous. (Cheers.) Let them understand, too, that we the people of the United States and the Government of the United for a South Carolina white traitor.

Now I want you to understand these things. I want heads to the skies, proud and erect, conscious that you nation and to the God of heaven. (Cheers.)

And now, understanding that being your position country. But I never expected to look you in the a position in which you are placed by the Government face, never supposed you would hear of anything I of the United States, a position in which you will be backed by the bayonets of the Government of the United States if it ever be necessary to maintain your freedom-standing in this position, forever free, you, and thousands who come after you, remember, oh remember, the sacrifices that have been made for your freedom, and be worthy of the freedom that has come

to you! (Cheers.) I know you will be. Through these four years of bloody war, you have been always loyal to the old flag of the country. You have never betrayed your country; you have never betrayed the Union soldiers fighting the battles of the country. You have guided them, you have cheered them, you have protected them all through the country, and you have proved yourselves worthy the great occasion in which you are placed by the slavehold ers' rebellion. You saw, four years ago, the flag of you saw the old flag go up again. All its stars glean For many a year I have been an outlaw at the now with a brighter lustre. You know now what the South for your sakes, and a large price was set upon old flag means; that it means liberty to every man and woman in the country. (Cheers.)

You have been patient, you have endured, you have trusted in God for your liberties and in your country; and the God of our fathers has blessed our country and blessed you; and now you are here, the country is saved, the great army that carried the arms of this very has passed away forevermore, (Amen, Amen, Amen,) and the star of liberty casts its broad beam upon you to-day. Now your duties commence with aithful, true, and loyal to the country forevermore. (Cheers and cries of yes! yes!) Remember, too that you are to educate your children; that you are to improve their condition; that you are to make tection, but was on the side of the oppressor, where you. Remember that you are to be industrious ; that freedom does not mean that you must not work, but it means that when you do work, you shall have pay work for yourselves, to have the fruits of it to better your own condition, and improve the condition freemen. Bow and cringe to nobody on earth. Be not be proper for me to go on with these remarks any a free nation forever. (Great cheering.)

in your behalf, while God gives me reason and strength I shall demand for you everything I claim for the whitest of the white in this country. (Great cheering.)

taken your muskets, you have stood by the old flag, you have had your have given us your prayers, you have had your hearts' desire fulfilled. We have triumphed, and in cheering.)

taken your muskets, you have stood by the old flag, you have had your home comfortable. You are not going to live in a slave hut. Work industriously; work, be true, and

here that every neglect of duty, every failure to be a great many Northern men who now think of you industrious, to be economical, to take care of your only—may I be pardoned for quoting the language in families, to support yourselves, to secure the educations and this sacred building—as "damaed niggers;" you can tion of your children; all these things will be put in get at their heart and conscience right our faces as a reproach, and your old masters will through their pockets. And when they find that the We have maintained it amid obloquy and reproach, to spend, they will begin to think that you are Mr and in the halls of Congress were made a by-word. John Jenkins and Mr. Joseph Brown. (Great laughter.) Now your masters have plunged the country into war. You are not to be contented with the common schools We have beaten them; we have whipped them; their of Charleston for your children. power is broken, and it is lost forever. (Great cheering.) Now the great lesson is for you in the future to prove that we were right; to prove that you Dickerson.) Well, if Dickerson had been well train were worthy of all liberty and power yourselves. ed in his youth, and put in a good preparatory school, As you have used the bayonet, prepare yourselves for the future so that you can use the ballot in the cause tered the law office of John C. Calhoun, I have no we have maintained. (Great cheering.)

to see and hear them, for they will speak to-day as You may as well pay your fees in future to some law they have spoken far away when the taskmaster yer Dickerson as to a lawyer with a fairer face, and men; they have been your champions, and will be will attend your women with as perfect attention as your friends in future difficulties. We simply ask the kindest physician in the State. Just now you are vate you and improve your condition to show to your out of reputation and money for the Professors : and America. (Great cheering.)

ania, was next introduced to the audience, and said :

talking to pretty large audiences, and talking with a millions have done before; what you too might have good deal of freedom, and I am not often confused at done, had the opportunity offered. the beginning; but upon my word I do not know

I have not come to you from Massachusetts. We had no William Lloyd Garrison to keep us up to our er. He took part in the celebration yesterday. I duty conscienticusly. I come from Pennsylvania, a heard that he was here. If he is, I want to see and State-and by the way, I hope all Northern men here will note the fact, for it shows how bad it is to depart, however slightly, from a great principlerom Pennsylvania which was the first to abolish slavery by legislative enactment in its own limits; and yet under the influences of corrupt politicians, forgot its first love of freedom, and gave as a great statesman who, as President, betrayed the country in the name of slavery, and consented to the beginning of this instead of sowing freedom, deprived every colored ments of absolute justice, and that we will decree that every man upon our soil shall enjoy all the rights any right we enjoy is withheld from another.

I will not, my colored friends, talk to you about the the white man has done you.

have no earthly master, you still have a master, the eminent friend William Lloyd Garrison; (great cheering,) the Great Being that trained in humble poverty and simple-mindedness, Abraham Lincoln, a happy moulder of America's destiny; the good God whose every act of your daily life. It is not enough

You must worship him not alone at the altar, but in right of a State to secede. They still hold the war to it will you remember Him in your joys. You must remem- gress will be believers in the doctrine of secession, and bread." Labor, labor, is the law of all; and your Wood, and the men who controlled the Chicago Confriends in the North appeal to you to-day to stand by vention, have borne contempt and contumely for what took to do for you: to do for the country as it is do- have been four years in maintaining these doctrines;

ing for you. do it, and work well. He who does a day's work, and could have done it better, has cheated himself. round again, you shall be able to do a more skillful it? Why, educate the colored man; and when the

We at the North learn three or four trades; and right goes with it. only a stimulus. We run a race against a rich man's | continued cheering.) son carrying weight, and when we beat him under the weight we feel the prouder for it. Thus the truly great man who has addressed you toiled through the hymn, "Roll, Jordan, roll," and several others. earlier years of his manhood, as well as his boyhood. Yet what South Carolinian of the last generation has had his name written higher in the scroll of fame, or graven more deeply in the hearts of the American people, than that of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

(Great cheering.) The humble individual who now addresses you never saw the light of day in a school-house after he was eleven years old; and yet I know boys who went through college whose cases I have tried as a judge, and whose interests I have represented in the Congress of my country. Now remember that we are all men, and what one man can do in Massachusetts and another in Pennsylvania, you can do here; and though the colored man is not allowed to vote in my State, I think I will write to my eloquent friend here (Dickerson,) to come and stump the district with me at the next election. I think he would show some of my constitutents that we have no right to deprive the State of such intellectual power as he disclosed this morning. We have no right, my white brethren, to rob the commonwealth of such talent. (Cheers.)

I do like to look at these women here. I have a great respect for women; my mother was one, you know. (Laughter.) My wife is a woman. (Co ued laughter.) But when I was not an abolitionist. while I was under the delusion that the old slaveing outraged that my fingers did not tingle, and my make them intelligent, educated, moral, patriotic and and the mother that has little learning will get a great 1834, he came to our shores, and was hunted like a

You have helped us to fight our battles. You have deal more by striving to hear the child's lessons, and then see that the carpet on your floor is one to your I want every man and every woman to understand wife's taste. You can get at the conscience and heart of point you out and say, "We told you so." We have colored farmer wants to buy goods from them, and said for more than thirty years you were fit for liberty. that the colored tradesman has a great deal of money

I am sorry that I do not know my colored friend's

name who spoke this morning. (Cries of Dickerson, passed through that with honor and credit, and then endoubt, nor can any one who heard him doubt that he I see around me true and noble men who have come | would have been one of the most distinguished lawto see you in South Carolina. I know you will be glad yers of South Carolina to-day. (Tremendous cheers.) stood over you. They come to look upon you as free- I have no doubt in the world that colored physicians you, in the name of your friends, in the name of the to give your children the best education you can ountry, by your good conduct, by all that can ele- Our Northern colleges are founded to make two things country, to even your old masters and mistresses, to when you are ready to send four or five hundred dy the world over, that it was a sin against students to a University, you will find the University God, a crime against you to hold you in slavery; to will be there to receive them. I am laying out show that you were worthy to have your names en- pretty big job for you. It is not a bit too big. Don't rolled among the freemen of the United States of you know that colored men distinguished themselves in a harder job than that at Battery Wagner, at Olus-Judge Keller, member of Congress from Pennsyl. tee, and almost a hundred fields of battle ? You can do in your quiet homes and in your daily life what they have done upon the field. Show your manhood Mr. Chairman and my Friends-I am used to and womanhood. I am only asking you to do what done, had the opportunity offered. I was just going to mention one of your number

where to begin to-day, I have so much to say to you. one whose name has been sung and honored. One of your number is Captain Small of the steamer Plantknow him.

[The speaker then alluded to the invasion of a town in Pennsylvania by Early's army: the name of the town we failed to catch.

He said when Early's army approached the town, the Burgess walked out eight miles to surrender the a President to the United States in James Buchanan, town, and ask for its protection. That Burgess was David Small.

Robert Small, being entrusted with a steamer and war. (Groans.) A State the first to abolish slavery, to steam engine, which it was never supposed he could make every man on its soil a citizen; which, in 1838, get out, did run it out, and did, therefore, make the circle complete for yesterday's celebration. The white man within its limits of the right he had before en- soldier was there, the white sailor was there, and joyed to citizenship and the exercise of suffrage. the black soldier and the black sailor, but they Bear her history in mind, oh ye Northern men, and were there under white command. There was determine that, in beginning the work of recon- nothing at all to show that the negro could do withstruction, we will make no departure from the require- out a leader; but there came the Planter which Robert Small, the black man, had taken by his own command from the armed State of South Carolina, showof men; that we will measure for others by the stand- ing that your race have enterprise, energy, capacity, ard we set up for ourselves, and not be content while and may be trusted to go alone, at least on steamboats. (Cheers and laughter.)

But I am detaining you too long. My friends from past. God knows that you understand it all too well. the North these are to be our fellow-citizens. (Cheers.) It is written in the depths of your hearts; it is with It is for us to say how soon, and to use all our influence you in the morning and in the evening. When the at home. I thank the good God that he has so indream disturbs your soul, it is by reason of the wrongs terwoven our welfare with our justice to them, that if we do not, under the scourgings we have received, do I turn to the hopeful future, not to flatter, though I justice to them now and at once, His plans for scourgmight very well entertain you with a favorable recital ing us further are already disclosed. There is of your deeds during the last four years, but to re- such a thing as the Confederate debt. How much it mind you that, though it is true that you henceforth amounts to, you don't know, and I can't tell you. We know that it amounts to thousands of millions of dol-GREAT BEING that strengthened and guided your lars. There is, in my judgment, under Providence, but one mode of preventing the early assumption of that debt by the United States Government, and that is to protect yourselves and the loyal citizens all over the South. Let me give you an idea.

stars shine together over the slave's hut as well as We have not altered the spirit of the rebels ; we have over your masters' palaces. His laws you must obey. not converted them so that they renounce the not be enough that you are faithful in observing the the white man alone, in the revolted States, every Sabbath; that you go to Him with your sorrow; that Senator and every Representative returned to Coner that among His divine laws is that which reaches deniers of the constitutional right of coercing States us all: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy to remain in the Union. Vallandigham, Fernaudo them, and help them in the great work they under- was as dear to them as the apple of their eye; aye, and if you send from the South its old representatives We want you to work with us, and we want you to of secessionists, and you get the Northern element do it by working here in South Carolina, and earning combined with them, they will refuse to provide wages, taking care of your money, and making profit payment for the interest of the Federal debt, unless out of that money. Work on the plantation, if that you embrace theirs also. And they will hold by the is all you can do. Work in the workshop, if you can pocket or its equivalent, the throat of every honorable man who refuses his bonds, and some Northern compromiser will propose, as it will be made a tax on the Strive that your work on Monday shall be better done industry of their Northern friends, that both debte by than it was on Saturday; and when Saturday comes assumed by the United States. How can you prevent

new constitution is made, see that the colored man's

when one of you finds that you can do better for him- Now, my friends, I have shown you what I want self and his family by changing his pursuit, if he be you to do. I tell you, in closing, to remember that in assured of it, let him change it. We white boys at earning money and saving it, and gaining education the North do not care much about being born to pov- and disclosing your moral virtues, you are helping erty. We don't care much of being deprived of edu- us to vindicate your rights, and embody your freedom cation, in its broader sense, in early life. Why, it is in the institutions of our common country. (Long Three cheers were also given for Pennsylvania, the

Keystone State. The congregation then sung the

At the conclusion, Mr. GARRISON said :

Well, my friends, this is indeed worth coming from Boston to see and hear! Now, I should like to say a word or two more to you before we separate; but you have other devoted friends here who have not yet addressed you, and I desire that they may now have an opportunity to do so. Should they occupy all the remainder of the time, it will be well. You will understand that my heart is with you, and also my bene-

I wish the next speaker to be one who is not an American by birth, but an Englishman; and better than that, one who is world-wide in his feelings and sympathies, and to whom the colored race is as much indebted as to any man living. Some of you must have heard of the slaves in the West India Islands. There were eight hundred thousand of them. Their chains were broken long ago, and for many years they have been rejoicing in their freedom They had many powerful advocates and determined supporters in England, but their liberation was, under God, owing as much-shall I do injustice to the living or the dead !-owing more to the noble philanthropist than any other person in the world-George Thomp son. (Cheers.)

I was in England when the chains of the West In masters used to teach, that you were little better than dia slaves were breaking; and as his abolition work brutes, I never read or heard the story of a woman be- in that direction seemed to be about accomplished, I invited Mr. Thompson to come to this country to help d swell from my heart to the throat. You are to us liberate four millions who were still clanking their be the mothers or wives of freemen's homes, and you fetters. Did he say, "My work is done-I must de must make those homes happy. You are to be the cline your invitation "† No. But, though I could mothers of American citizens. You must strive to promise him as his reward nothing better than to be scorned, buffeted and spit upon, he nobly said, "I will religious men. Many of you cannot read. You are give myself to the liberation of the bondmen in not too old yet, and the mother that can read can half America as I have done to the cause of the englaved educate her own child by helping it with its lessons; in the British dominions." Accordingly, in the year

wild beast simply because he pleaded your cause, and wild beast simply occurse no pressure your cause, and had his birth in a foreign land. He was mobbed from had his birth in a lovely for hamlet. He was no where safe. Assassins dogged his footsteps on the right hand and on the left; until at last his friends forced him to leave the country to save his life. though he never thought of leaving for any such consideration. We became acquainted in 1838, in London, and have been one in spirit, purpose and labora ever since. If there is any one whom I love and admire, it is George Thompson, the eloquent and daunt less advocate of universal emancipation. (Greate

[For Mr. Thompson's speech, see third page.] A message was received at this point of the proceedings from the Citadel Square, stating that a large crowd had collected there, and were waiting for speak ers. After a short consultation, Judge Kellogg, member of Congress; Joseph Hoxie, Rev. Dr. Leni and Major Delaney left the Church, and proceeded to the Square to address the crowd there.

The next speaker was Mr. Theodore Tilton, Editor f the New York Independent. He was introdu Mr. Redpath, and delivered a beautiful and glowing address, which produced an excellent effect on the sa dience. Our limited space prevents us from giving a fuller report of this last address.

During the speaking, a very happy meeting of the school children took place in the basement, under the superintendence of the Rev. F. L. Cuyler. After the speaking had finished, the dense mass of beings formed a procession, and escorted the distin-

guished visitors back to the Charleston Hotel. The procession numbered about two thousand, old and young. As the guests stepped on to the pavement by the Charleston Hotel, the procession moved on, cheering and hurrahing for the various guests as they passed on the route. This closed the festivities of the

#### INSTRUCTION OF THE FREEDMEN .-- No. IV PHONICS.

Unlike the Phonetic method, the Phonic introduces no new letters. Words are divided into syllables, A vowel in the end of a syllable is understood to be long; a syllable ending in a consonant is short. This is taught, with the sounds of the letters, as a law of language, and the text is made to conform to it The digraphs, sh, th, ng, oo, oi, and ou, with some others, are taught as distinct signs of sound. All silent letters are printed in italics. And, lastly, a few words of peculiar eccentricity are respelled; as, one, (wun,) was, (woz,) thought, (thaut,) (said,) (sed,) &c. A few marks are also used to designate the long and short sounds of the letters in certain cases; but these marks are avoided wherever they can be

When the pupil has been taught the sounds of the letters and diagraphs, with the signs that most frequently represent these sounds; when he has learned the syllabic law, and the sounds of the letters before R, he is prepared to read the phonic text. The silent letters give him no trouble, for he learns to recognize them as dumb in the italic dress. He sees at once the true sound of the letter, for he has been taught from the first to associate that sound with that letter or combination of letters. He finds himself, at once, an independent reader. He need no longer ask a teacher the pronunciation of every word, but finds that the letters signify something that can be depended on : that they express a sound which he can under stand, instead of a dozen sounds from which he might select, with no hope of getting at the true sound.

Now for the transition to the common print There he sees the same words in the same dress. The words respelled are omitted; syllables are not separated, but still the same words with the same of thography meet the eye. The pupil has already be come acquainted with these words, and though the silent letters are no longer italicized, he will pro nounce the word correctly, from his previous knowledge of its nature. He has nothing to unlearn. Every step he has taken has been directly to the point. first learned the laws of the language-its sounds an the most common representatives of those sounds He learned to understand all that was regular and me thodical in the language, and to distinguish the irregular forms from these. Hence his reason was exercised, and he progressed intelligently through contra dictions that would otherwise have confounded utterly all sense of method or order. He is now prepared to bring other new words into the same order, and finds himself independent of a master; while other, following the common method of teaching, have scarcely begun to read intelligently. We give below a specimen of the Phonic text:

"xtract from the " Phonic Reader," p. 66. Matthew's Gospel, chap. 5.

[A few letters are left unmarked for want of proper

1. And, see ing the multitudes, he went up in to a tain; and, when he was set, his disci ples came n to him.

2. And he o pened his mouth, and taught them, say.

3. Bless ed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the king dom of heaven.

4. Bless ed are they that mourn; for they shall be comfort ed.

6. Bless ed are they which do hun ger and thirst
6. Bless ed are they which do hun ger and thirst
after righteous ness (ri tyus ness); for they shall be
pHILIP.

COLORED PEOPLE EXCLUDED FROM THE

### FUNERAL PROCESSION. To the Editors of the Evening Post:

A committee, consisting of some of the most re spectable colored citizens, was appointed to wait on the Committee of Arrangements of the Common assigned the body which Council, to have a place they represented; and after two visits they compelled to leave the Common Council Com without an answer, and therefore without an signment of a place in the processi that the Citizens' Committee was a not a subordinate committee, another comm behalf of the colored citizens waited on Mr. M Taylor this morning, to see if arrangements not be made for us to join the process on from the Square, but the Committee was informed by Taylor that the committee which he represent the committee which he represents the committee which has the committee which he represents the did not wish to come in conflict with the Council, and he gave it as his opinion that the izens' Committee was subordinate to that of the Common Council. Mr. Taylor, however, referred the committee waiting on him to a gentleman whom

they were unable to see.

The prospect, therefore, is, that every man with colored face will be refused the nucleorede though nelancholy satisfaction of following the corpse of the best public benefactor the country as ever given them. In the lowest forms of civiline ever given them. life, the most puerile wishes and most indirections of the dead are carried out. respect to the dead, and sometimes great the feelings of the living, is done wilfulness stands in the way. A wilfulness stands in the way. And sussibility civilized people do what the most barbarous would scorn to be guilty of doing? The last role would scorn to be guilty of doing? The last role been consulted, he would have urged, as a dying repeated, that the representatives of the race which has come to the nation's rescue in the hour of peril, and the beautiful to the most solemn official and the standard peril peril and the standard peril per which he had lifted by the most solemn o to the dignity of citizens and defenders of the Uni should be allowed the honor of following his remai to the grave.

But, besides this disrespect to what er

knows would have been the wishes of Mr. Line a great injustice is done the living by this onjest exclusion of us from participating in a sacred day

and high privilege.

It would be an overwhelming thought if we did ments and feelings of the better class of our while fellow-citizens, and certainly great injustice is done to to a people who are excluded on account of a com-plexion which they did not give themselves. Sella Martin, 132 Thompson street

New York, April, 24, 1865.

estate to the value of \$15,000,000, and they now have a daily newspaper—The Tribune—printed and edited by colored men.

221 WASH ROBER

THE

TERM F Pour e dollars, if pay All ret relating to the Advert times at ten de three insertion

The Ag sylvania, Ohio anthorized to The fol Committee, bu paper, viz :--WM. LLOY

VO. \$

THE P

It appears to date of the re Booth, a large delivered in C ported to be The extracts those speeches Times, are stri from the letter from the letter.

"This country for the white, black man. A upon African si the same standp the noble framer situation. I, for ever considered i greatest blessing themselves and the ever bestowed upon an incomplete the same of the same than "The South as

wrong at the or this contest, crue justice have made become the right stand now (befo der and admiral world) as a nob-patriotic heroes reading of their d mopylæ will be fe J. Wilkes Booth. "I thought the the only traitors is and that the on deserved the sau poor old Brown."-

the continuance
The first battle o
did away with
Their causes air
have been as
greater far than
urged our father
should we allow
wrong at the be

"I love peace life. Have loved beyond expression years have I wait and prayed for clouds to break, restoration of o for peace is dead.

ers have proved
my hopes. God's
done! I go to see Booth.

"People of the hate tyranny, to le and justice, to wrong and oppretthe teaching of our tory will not let me and may it never."

Besth.

"Most, or man North, do, and ope the Union, if the S return and retain right guaranteed to every tie which we vered as sacred."— Bosth. "I have ever "I have ever seem to have ever in the momination of Abri cola, four years a plainly war-war up the result of the seem to the s

"When I aided it tare and execution Brown, (who was a grey or on our Western and who was fairly cowicted, before r it ill judge and jury too, and who, by has since been mad I was proud of the second of the second it may a that I was helping more country to r imple at of just what was a orim John Brown is now et (by themselves preatest and only the whole Republicant of the second of the second of the whole Republicant of the second of the sec

"In a foreign we would say, 'Country would say, 'Country wrong.' But in a war a country like a own (where each as own (where each as own (where each as own the lies that the slight should be shooted from her side feit the allegians honest freeman, a hare him, untran any feality whate as his conscience as his conscience as his conscience as his conscience as his conscience. J. Walks

We ask cand iments which we inhed letter of tions from the tions from the waste in Chicag wation, which spirit of hatred spirit of hatred publican party publican party expressions of